PERRY H. SMITH. MANOEL TALOUTT MELVILLE W. PULLER ABNER TAYLOR,

TO THE VOTERS

SELLS:

Nos. 1 and 3 North Clark-st.

And No. 16 South Halsted-st.

Citizens of Chicago, you can save from 50 cents to \$2 a pair on your Hoots and Shoes by buying them of SIMONDS & STODDARD, 158 States to

Men's French and hand-made But-ton and Congress Shoes, \$8, worth

ton and Congress Shees, \$8, worth \$18. Men's French and hand-made Boots, \$10, worth \$15. Ladies', Misses', and Children's at lower prices than ever before offer-ed in this city. Entirely new stock. Latest styles, Inspection solicited.

Thomson Seamless, 2-Button Kid Gloves in Light Drabs and Slates only, all sizes,

\$1.50 Per Pair. All other colors and Blacks \$2.25. Every pair warranted and fitted.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE

94 STATE-ST. DENTISTRY. DR. M'CHESNEY'S

Large and Elegant Dental Parlors,
The Most Popular Resert for all Dental Operations.

No Pain. Teeth, \$7.50.

Dr. SWENGEL makes a specialty of extracting tests without pain or danger, with gan. He inserts the best Gum Teeth on Celluioid, which is positively far better than rubber, for \$7.50, and satisfaction guarasteed. Call and see specimens. Hoom 8, northwest

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIGNS.

Caution to Merchants.—An injunction having beasereed on E. Smith and employes for infringing right to make open-work Wire Signs and Banners, the public are cautioned to desict, or suffer the patality of the law.

W. E. BLAIR, Manufacturer, 173 Madison etc.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE. DISSOLUTION.

The firm of E. S. Prenties & Co. is this day solved by mutus consent. E. S. Print'llife source the habilities and collects all delta due the firm.

Chicago, April 6, 1076. FRANK METMATER.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1876.

GREAT

BARGAINS

SILKS.

Having purchased at the recent peremptory suction sales \$50,000 worth of BLACK, COLORED, AND FANCY SILKS Which we will offer at fully 25 per cent less

than last year's prices : Lot Colored Gros Grain Silks, in all the best and newest colors, at \$1; worth \$1.40. Lot 40 pieces Colored Gros Grain Silks, imperior quality, at \$1.15; worth \$1.50.

Lot 32 pieces Colored Gros Grain Silks,
fully 22 inches wide, desirable colors, at
\$1.25 and \$1.35; former price of these

goods, \$2.

Lot 350 pieces Striped and Plaid Silks, desirable styles, at 65e and 75e; retailed last year at \$1 and \$1.25.

Elegant line of Black Silks at 90e, \$1, \$1.10, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2, upwards.

Special attention is invited to our Heavy Satun Finish Gros Grain at \$2, worth \$2.50, and \$2.80, worth \$2.50.

Now opening, 1,000 pieces Dress Goods, in all the newest styles, at bottom prices.

An inspection of the above prices will be found profitable to cash buyers. Call early.

Samples sent free by mail.

121 & 123 STATE-ST., Twenty-second-st. and Michi gan-av.

TO RENT. TO RENT IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING. WILLIAM C. DOW.

Room 10, Tribune Building. TO MANUFACTURERS

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.

Office of the Lake Shore & Michigan

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 3d day of May pext, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the torenoon and 8 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

GEORGE B, ELY, Secretary. GENERAL NOTICES.

Public Notice.

CITY COMPTROLREE'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 29, 1876.

Notice is hereby given to all persons owing Real Estate Taxes to the City of Chicago for the year 1875, that the City of Chicago will, at any time before May 1, 1876, borrow from such persons the amount of such City Taxes due from them, and will allow for such loan two and one half per cent (3%) on the amount borrowed, and will issue vouchers therefor raich may be used in payment of the said larse, and which the Collector will be directed as to receive.

By order of the Mayor and Finance Com. Apply to 8, 8, HAYES, Comptroller, Boom 3 City Hall, cor. Adams & LeSalie-sts,

EASTER EGGS!

A Grand Expedition of Easter Egg Novelties, foreign and domestic. Wonderful variety and delightful Easter presents, at GUNTHER'S, 78 Madison-st. FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

With complete Stereotype Machinery, all in smellent condition. Cost \$25,000. Will sell cheap and on easy terms. Address CINCINNATI VOLKSBLATT CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MILLINERY.

E. 2. STOUGHTON has removed her Millinery Rooms from 578 Wabash-av. to 56 WASHINGTON-ST., over Chas. Gossage & Co.'s Washington-st, entrance

WIRE SIGNS.

To hereby notify the public that there has been no
historian served on I fimith a Co. respecting the
manufacture of Wire Eigns, and that the patient
classed on those signs has been decided in the United
man General by Julian listechford to be ulterly worthman. The separamentations herebythere made are false.

E. SMITH & OU., 170 Medicon-sh.

RELIGIOUS.

"The Power of the Holy Ghost "---Sermon by Prof. Andrews, of Dennison University.

Dedication of the First Baptist Church-Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Everts---\$36,500 Subscribed.

Prof. Swing on the Relations Between Christ and the Human Heart.

Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Chicago Bible Society.

THE POWER OF THE HOLY CHOST. SERMON BY PRESIDENT ANDREWS.

The Second Baptist Church was well filled yesterday morning to hear the annual sermon before the Theological Union by the Rev. Dr. E. B. Andrews, President of Dennison University, hurch, noted the fact that the sermon was the And Paul said unto them, "Did ye receive the Holy Ghost when ye believed?"

The sermon was as follows: some disciples, as the historian calls them, of a type quite anomalous. They may have been professed faith and were baptized, were you con-scious of a change within you which you could not help ascribing to divine power? Were you the subjects of an inward transformation, or of a

often misplaced. It is one thing to expect great results from a given source, and quite another to see those results fully ripened and developed. It is one thing to believe you will succeed through aid from this or that quarter, and another really to succeed. Was the Holy Ghost responsive to this constant and unwavering trust reposed in Him by the Fathers of the Church? And did He work as they believed He was working, and would work, in the establishment of true religion?

by the Fathers of the Church? And did Hawork as they believed He was working, and would work, in the establishment of true religion?

Only a single answer, that shall be at once honest and shightened, can be returned to these inquiries. If a man can intelligently survey the state of the ancient world at the time when the Gospel was first presched, and attribute the sarly conquests won by the humble religion of the Gross to anything short of divine agency, he is either dishenest, or else he has lost the sense of reality, and credulity has usurped the throne of reason in his mind. For the Gospel of Jesus Christ was hostile to all the native propensities, and all the ancient beliefs and prejudices of mankind, and was obliged to face the opposition of Jesus and Gentiles alike. True, whatever belonged to the Mosaic faith, pure and simple, Christianity conserved and developed; but the real religion of the Old Testament was not, to any extent, the Jewish religion of our Eavior's time. The essence of that grand faith had become encased in adventitions forms and Rabbinic superstitions, too deeply to affect the people or to appear divine. The spiritual, eternal substance of their religion, the Jews had lost. To them the form was all; and, hence, to see that form torn in pieces unsparingly, as was done by Christ, arrayed them more bitterly against the new faith than any heathen that faith has ever encountered.

In the Gentile world, the friction of the Gospel against old faiths lighted the fires of a persecution almost as fierce. The religious instincts of man are so strong that he gives up only with reluctance, any religion from which he has drawn the slightest solace; and the heathen ideas of God and religion were so old and deepscated, and, withal, so friendly, for the most part, to a base and fashy life, that, in its struggle with them, the pure and holy Gospel labored under the greatest conceivable disadvantage. There could be no compromise between them. Christianity was exclusive, and could be contented which nothin

powar is requisite to make men submit to Christ and love Him now than was needed to give His cause the victory in Antioch or Corinsh, when first presented. So long as religion continues to change this world for the better, the Holy Spirit will be its agent in effecting the change.

But why, then, de we not believe this more heartily, more practically? Why is it that, so frequently, Christian men abandon labor altogether, as if there were no hope that God's truth will triumph, or else engage in it in a spirit of self-dependence, as if their own unaided efforts would save the world? The trouble is, Christian people are cherishing some sentiments, as the present time, which repress faith in the Holy Spirit's work. The most obvious of these must be examined:

First—It is to be feared that the Holy Spirit is too often regarded merely as a divine influence rather than a person. Believers are not sufficiently accustomed to think of Him as the personal representative of the Godhead in regenerating and sanctifying men; and, when they have lost eight of this fact, it is easy for them to ignore His agency altogether, and to think of religion as progressing, if at all, by the general and indefinite blessing of God, bestowed indirectly through the working of providence. But Scripture teaches that the Holy Spirit is as much a person as either the Father or the Son. He is named with them is the baptismal formula. He is represented as a distinct agent apart from both the other persons of the Trinity. He has a separate personal will, and can be grieved or pleased. It is in the person of the Holy Spirit that God is with His people. In His person, Christ evermore abides in His Church. The whole activity of grace in the dispensation of the Gospel is dependent upon Him. Culy let this belief obtain, and then whatever convictions. Church. The whole activity of grace in the dispensation of the Gospel is dependent upon Him.
Caly let this belief obtain, and then whatever
convictions Christians have that divine
power is acting in favor of religion,
at all, will take Scriptural form and
become an assurance, that the Holy Chost
as a person, having been charged with
the trust of making religion prevail, is executing that trust, and will be trust to it to the triumphant end.

Second—Since Bacon's time, men have been observing the regularity of natural law. They see

The same is true in the spiritual universe. God might, perhaps, convert the world by a flat of His power, and fit each of His saints for glory without the harrowing and oftlimes tearful discipline of a probationary career, but He has chosen etherwise. He works by means, and without the use of the appointed means. We have no more right to look for spiritual results, than we have to stand idle through summer and expect a haryout in autumn.

and in every department of Christian usefulness, let us crewd toil upon toil and multiply exercitons with exertions. Yes, if we are rightly affected with the truth this hour presented, all our own labors will seem to us idle without the power of God's Spiris. We shall regard the jest of this as a vital lack which nothing can supply.

Then, again, such a view will lead us to mor constant and intense prayer for the outpouring of the Spirit.

When we look abroad upon the vast enginery of Christendom,—its churches and preschers, its Sunday-schools and missions, its religious press and various societies for propagating the Gospel,—forces in themselves almost competent to shake the world,—and see how slowly the operate, how few are converted, how the milanium delays, how the faithful fall, and the hosts of ungodly men still show their stubborn front, we are led to ary out, "Where is the divine power in Christ's religion? Where is the divine power to thidden. We have lost that divine power and forfeited that promise by ignoring too much our need of the Spirit's help. Like those ignorant Epiteman disciples, we have been contented with the baptism of John. We have never experienced the full bestowment of the Holy Ghost. Only by suffering His deep and overwhelming baptism shall the Church's resurrection come. For that baptism, let us henceforth pray with new and ceaseless fervor. It is the only hope of religion, and religion is the only hope of the world.

CHRIST AND THE HUMAN HEART. Prof. Swing delivered the following ser

or business purposes or for personal entertainment; a conditional action is a yielding to the joy, or sorrow, or rever that rises up from the truth, or sup-posed truth, to the brain. Into these two vast

NUMBER 228.

would cease to shine the world | would soon return to a state of schoos. And so it was if they took away the Church. All that was pure in life would pass away, and men return to a beastly level. Just as long as men inquired for salvation and sought out the way leading to a purer and future life, the House of God would exist.

"Let us build an altar on Bethel."

Virtue was a fine exceening of the heart-re-

build an altar on Bethel."

is a fine conception of the heart-rerection of God, which infused the na
i, and preserved virtue. Religioprevailing sentiment which was the
ig legredient of virtue, Religioind laws, though many might say it
ools, music, the arts, and other adcivilization. But Shakepear
when he said it was religior
made of religious conviction and
God. Where there was no inspire
a there was no virtue. If they has

They would know what it was to forgive enemies when they became pure in heart, sutered thoroughly is religiou.

e house of God was a temple of accord, when it was departed from there was distincted from there was distincted from the weather over the heart in the sympathy of a higher love,—the love od,—and thus monuments, mansoleutan, were built over graves. Men's hearts ed for the grace and protection of the a of God; and so,—as long as men ed, they would seek God. Humanin trouble everywhere called upon for sympathy and succer. As the act of worship the Church of God as a haven of rest, Men could not have not to go the worship the Church of God as a haven of rest, Men could not have not to go the worship the Church of God as a haven of rest, Men could not have not to go the worship the Church of God as a haven of rest, Men could not have the total the worship the Church of God as a haven of rest, Men could not have the total the worship the Church of God as a haven of rest, Men could not have the total the worship the Church of God without putility up memorials a goodness. They must have places of ip. And so men built memorials to God ateful thanksgiving of Ris goodness. They must have places of they had gratitude in their hearts they remember Uod and Bethlehem. some aver up the thoughts of an immoriality for

h \$5,000. Then followed Mr. Gillett with amount. Mr. J. H. Wreun put down and the interest upon \$2,000 for two Another family put their name down for D. Parker, \$500; Prof. Matthews, some one slee gave 2½, 600, Mr. 4, \$4,000; W. B. Nixon, \$100; Mr. Wells, \$4,000; W. B. Nixon, \$100; Mr. Wells, \$5,000; two gentlemen, \$5,000 each; in of Mr. Dickinson, \$300; four, \$500 subms; two \$200; C. T. Parker, \$500; three

THIRT-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Bible Society was held last evening at Trinity Methodist Church, a large number of members and friends of the Society being present. After the usual preliminary exercises the President, Mr. James H. Roberts, proceeded to

He began by saying that it was the thirtysixth anniversary of the Society that evening.
The Society had existed under its present consiltution since the year 1840? Its purpose
and object was the distribution of the
Bitle without note or comment through the
city and county. It elected William H. Brown
President, and Thomas B. Carter, Secretary, and
G. W. Merrill, Treasurer, at its first meeting,—
names familiar in the early religious history of
Chicago. The honored Secretary had continued
to exercise his duties ever since uninterruptedly.
As early as 1835 there had existed a Bible Sosiety in the city, but that one had ceased to exist at the time the present one was formed.
Among the names of the founders of the Society were found many dear to the early Methodists in Illinois—the Rev. John T. Mitchell, who
was known to some of the older members of the
Methodist Church present. A man of dignified
deportment, refined manners, with more cultivation than was common to the pioneer Methodist
preachers, his pulpit efforts were addressed to
the Intellect as well as to the conscience and
heart. He took high rank among the pulpit oralors of the period. Endowed with peculiar
magnetism, he was admired by his people no
less for his personal qualities than for
his ability as a preacher. In his family the astillers of Illinois made a grand
acquisition. Mr. Mitchell, though a consistent
member of his own communion, was a man of
ilberal views, and co-operated/with Christians of
other denominations in the work of the Society.
In 1835 he was elected President of the Bible
Society, and offered the following resolution:
Reserved, That as the Author of the Bible sale Govrroy of the world, from whom we receive every temreserved with the second preserved with the society.
In 1835 he was elected President of the Bible
Society, and offered the following resolution of
the diffusion of the World of Life.

Mr. Hewen was not only an active from of
the second provides and second president
in the partial canvass of the ci

said of their architectural beauty and comoliness, or their conveniences and comforts. Since, and neduding these five organizations than existing, 195 churches have been formed among the various denominations of the city and immediate violety; 175 of which are now in active existence, many of them strong is numbers and wealth, and active and efficient in all aggressive church work, owning in many instances large and costly edifices, which are marvels of convenience, comfort, and beauty, compared with the buildings occupied by the societies thirty-six years ago.

McConnected with these churches, nearly 600 clerymen have at various times held the pastoral office, and 199 are now actively engaged as pestors of supplies.

toral office, and 150 are now scurve, pastors or supplies.

Besides the 156 churches organized since this Society was formed, are four theological seminaries, closely connected with them in all the moral and religious interests of the city, which have had twenty-five elergymen in their management, and who more or less regularly fill the pulpits of the city and make their influence felin preaching and defending the doctines contained in the Scripture of the Old and New Testaments.

though it is known that about forty have fallen asieep.

Of the officers of the Society, first chosen, three are now living (the Hon. Grant Gooduch, E. K. Bogers, Esq., and the present Secretary), and of those elected at the first anniversary all are living except the President, the late Hon. William H. Brown. Since the organization six of its twenty-seven Presidents, and iten of its seventy-five Vice-Presidents, and iten of its seventy-five Vice-Presidents, and the first Treasurer, have gone to their reward.

The receipts of the Society for the first two years were only \$178.46, including \$30 raised at the annual meeting to constitute the Rev. Heoper Crews a life-member of the American Bible Society. The yearly receipts now reach nearly \$10,000.

The Society is now engaged in the tenth canvas with about one-quarter or one-third of the territory completed. The following table will show the results of the several efforts made in canvassing the city.

| Year. | Pamilies Visited, | Destitute of |
|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| M46 | 1,410 | 86 |
| 1840 | 1,668 | 098 |
| .004 | 6,1969 | H20 :: |
| MB4 | 6,400 | 1,782 |
| M&6 | K.400 | 1,486 |
| H66 | 15412 | 8,700 |
| 864 | ******* 20,014 | 110 |
| MET | terestis Ainla | 1,000 |
| WTA | ******** | 30,499 |
| M73 | 10,780 | 8,408 |
| 1819 | tresses Linear | 4,418 |
| 10n North filds | 140,140 | Ba,GCL |

10n South-West Side,

\$338.41, and 1,000 were donated, costing \$439.04.
The success of the Society in what it has done hitherto has been the result of an active, efficient agency, and it is believed that no such amount of work could have been accomplished but for the systematic and untring efforts of the several agents who have aided in and superintended operations. The branch Societies have drawn books the past year to the amount of \$270.78, and a total since their organization of \$9,215.46. They have also paid mto our Treasury last year \$1,876.76, and a total of \$27,009.80.

The sales of Bibles and Testaments at the several dapositories in the country is but a small part of the good accomplished by the branch auxilaries. The branch societies have shown a most commendable energy in the matter of Bible distribution and a liberality in their payments to our treasury worthy of imitation, and without their efficient sid the Bible consent.

| | To 152 destitute families and per- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------|------------|
| 1 | 80DS139 | 13 | 74. |
| ١ | To Young Men's Christian Ass'ns,130 | 81 | 63. |
| 9 | To Miss Dryer, for Bible readers 27 | 1 | 16.0 |
| 1 | To churches, for pulpits 3 | | 6. |
| ١ | To County Poor-House 42 | 119 | 44. |
| 1 | To County Hospital 1 | 37 | 9. |
| 1 | To Woman's Hospital 3 | 2 | 3.1 |
| 1 | To County Jail 1 | | |
| ١ | To Home for the Friendless | 30 1 | k pal's 6. |
| 1 | To Newsboys' Home | 50 | 5. |
| 1 | To Erring Woman's Refuge 1 | | 2.5 |
| ١ | To Engine Company No. 1 1 | | 1.4 |
| 1 | | - | |
| 1 | Total 928 | 522 | \$532, |
| 1 | To J. H. Leonard, for 57 vessels | | 1.6.7 |
| 1 | and sailors110 | | 66,7 |
| ۱ | CITY COLPORTEURS AND OT | TERS. | |

\$1,138.75 Life members of American Bible Society have drawn. 198,38 Books sold to other city and county societies. 261.18 Sales at the depositories have amounted to ... 2,717.24 There are now in the depositories .6,275 vols. of scripture, valued at ... 2,872.89 The number of volumes distributed the past year is much smaller than for sevesal past years, amounting to 6,497; and the total number put in circulation by the Society since its organisation reaches 371,857 copies of the Bible or parts thereof. The receipts and disbursements for the past year, as shown by the report of C. B. Nelson, Treasurer, were:

The Committee on nominations reported the following:
President—George C. Cook,
First Vice-Fresident—Burton C. Cook.
Second Vice-Fresident—Charies E. Larrabea,
Third Vice-Fresident—C. H. Horton,
Secretary—Thomas B. Carter,
Tressurer—C. E. Nelson,
Excentive Committee—J. Monroe Cibson, Robert J.,
Sheppard, Edward Sullivan, L. T. Chamberlain, J. Z.
Torgurson.

is population of the dignity as the condition of the dignity as the condition of the dignity as the population is although at his had searcely at a serious of the evening taking as his text the following:

The Rev. Arthur Mitchell next delivered the serious of the evening, taking as his text the following:

The entrance of Thy words giveth light; it giveth understanding to the simple.—fasines, esse, 120.

The purpose of the Bible Housety, he said, was to bring the word of God in contact with the public one bequest in Mr. Brown and Sible upon the temporal welfare of a community. These three casential points in which the public were directly indusned by the Bible, was a free and appen, there existed the greatest amount of intelligence. It was the part of true Republicanism to put houer in the Bible. To illustrate his subject he would state a few facts, prefacing it with the extension of the earth. Take this country, for example. From the first the for the hards and the Bible was free and open, there existed the greatest amount of intelligence. Look at the countries of the saint to fine therefore and the state of the service of the saint of the condition,—the Scotch being moted for education, keen wit and reliability. It was because they came from a country where there was a general system of prible schools and a free Bible. In England affairs.

niar intelligence, rnment, at times nt, as unshackled nhabitants being r different! For

letters, and hardly 1,500,000 people could write their names.

Had he not established by facts the proposition that where the Bible was found, there was the greatest amount of popular-jeducation? Natural thrift was also one of the things to be considered. Why in Italy must foreign artisaus be introduced?

The speaker continued at some length in the same line of facts, concluding with the statement that public morality was indispensable for any Government, and there was no stimulus in the world like that Book,—the Bible, which was in truth the very text-book of liberty.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

orner of Oak and North Market streets, has es-ablished a mission church on Garibaldi street, etween Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. The building is a small brick structure and has a capacity of about 100 seats. The new mission counts at present about fifty members. The Rev. A. J. Anderson is the presiding elder, and the Rev. J. R. Anderson pastor.

The new church was dedicated yesterday, and services held in the morning, afternoon, and evening. The Rev. A. J. Anderson presched a sermon in Swedish in the morning. The Rev. Mr. Parkhurst preached in English in the afternoon, and the Rev. N. O. Wintergreen, of the North Side Church, in Swedish again in the evening. Enough-money was raised to pay of the entire indebtedness of the new church.

ADULTERY AND PERJURY.

The Case of the Rov. F. W. May.

Assertad Diapatch to The Chance Probune.

East Saonaw, Mich., April 9.—The investigation of the charges preferred against the Rev.
F. W. May, paster of the M. E. Church at Chesaning, which has occupied the attention of an ecclesiastical court for the past thirty days, closed last evening, the Committee returning a vordict as follows:

Charge 3, Sianderous and unchristian conduct and
Charge 3, Manderous and unchristian conduct and

expressions. All the specifications in this charge are fully sustained.
Charge is Improper proposals and advances to ladies of this Church and congregation. The testimony of Airs, Pariar and Mrs. Rogers is enustaned.
Charge is Adultery, Fully emissions.
If there were nothing more than his analyse manners and gractice, they would render him unit to be a bearer and examples of the religion of Christ before the world, but much more has been proved. He is therefore, hereby suspended from the ministry unit the Detroit Conference that, she has not session, make a final disposition of the case.

The Hev. Mr. May is a brother of the Hon, Charles S. May and of Dwight May, late Astornov-General of Michigan. The Rev. John Russell, of Detroit, and the Rev. Mr. Bird were his compact, and made an able defense, Many of the first families of Chocaning believe him innocent, and have stood by him to the end.

FIRES.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9.—At 5 o'clock this after-ternoon an old frame building known as the less Post-Office was discovered on fire. Before the Fire Department got on the ground it had been nearly destroyed. The flames communi-cated to McClure & Smith's cracker factory ad cated to McClure & Smith's cracker factory ad joining, which was badly damaged by fire and water. Loss on the frame building, \$500 or \$600; insured. Loss on the factory, \$10,000; fully insured—Ætns, of Hartford \$2,500, North British \$2,500, and another company, name not ascertained, \$2,500, and another company, name not ascertained, \$2,500. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have been incendiary, as tramps were seen in the vicinity a short time before the discovery of the fire.

AT BALTIMORE, MD.
BALTIMORE, April 9.—A fire broke out this afternoon, it is supposed from spontaneous combustion, in the wholesale drug-store of Willcombustion, in the wholesale drug-store of Wili-iam H. Brown & Bro., 25 South Sharp street, de-stroving building and stock. Loss on stock es-timated at \$150,000; on building, \$50,000; dam-age to adjoining buildings, \$25,000; insurance, \$150,000. Six or seven firemen were injured, but none seriously.

from the ceiling of a room in the house at No. 184 Fry street, occupied by Charles Hogan,

THE SAFE-BURGLARY.

serious Implication of Gen. Bab cock in That Nefarious Conspiracy.

Probability that He Will Next Stars Trial in Washington.

The Damaging Testimony of Whitely Be fore Proctor Knott's Committee.

Baboook Considers Whitely's Evidence In competent Through Apparent Perjury.

The President Seriously Thinking of Getting Vipers Out of His Bosom.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna,
Washington, D. C., April 9.—Gen. Babcock utterly denies Whitely's entire story, and says that he did not even know that Dick Harrington had a safe which could be robbed. Babcock had a long interview with the President to-day, in which he denied these charges. He does not deny, however, that he had correspondence with Whitely, but he claims to be able to explain, in accordance with a theory of his own plain, in accordance with a theory of his own innocence. The suggestion in his letter to Whitely that he should be taken care

innocence. The suggestion in his letter to Whitely that he should be taken care of, Babcock insists, only meant that those who were endeavoring to remove him would not be successful, or that, if they were, he (Babcock) would secure him another place. Whitely and Babcock became intimate during the Presidential campaign, in which it appears that Whitely was actively engaged. Babcock's most intimate friends maintain that he can show that he was not guilty of complicity in this affair.

BARGOCK'S PRIENDS

say they believe Whitely so far as letters and telegrams sustain him and no further. His profession does not inspire confidence, and if that were not enough, he is burdened with another statement made under eath before another committee that fiaily contracted this.

There is a fearful lie recorded somewhers. Whether it applies to his latest statement or the first, the letters and telegrams must determine.

At Last.

There is good authority for the statement that the President has discovered that he has been deceived by Babcock and others in very many things during the entire course of his Administration, and that he will soon take occasion in some declaive way to convince the public of this fact. Those who have recently conversed with the President say that he has been grossly deceived and betrayed by those around him, and that he has never been fully aware of this until E-day with proference to the reports concerning his action in dismissing the suits against Whitely, Harrington, and Nettleship, and the discharging of Hiddle, the Assistant Attorner-tieneral. His attention was called to the fact that it had been reported that he was ordered by the President to enter a nolle prosequi in the safe-burglary cases, and that the orders, other verbally of in writing were given to him by then. Babcock, Judge Williams said the reports were enfirely incorrect—that he NEVER HERORYED ANY ORDERS.

to him by then. Babook. Judge Williams said the reports were enfirely incorrect—that he naves were enfirely incorrect—that he naves were enfirely incorrect—that he naves were any control of the president, or from dec. Baboock, purporting to come from the President, neither had he any conversation with them in regard to the dismissal of the suits. He said he did not believe that Riddle had inspired any such report, or had said anything from which it could have arisen. Judge Williams further said that, if ex-Assistant-Attorney-General Hill and Mr. Riddle, who had charge of the case for the Government, were called before the Judiciary Committee, they would testify in the strongest terms that RE WAS VERY EARNESS in assisting them to obtain justice and convict the guilty persons. He said they prosecuted the case in their own way. He GAVE THEM CARTE BLANCHS in everything. He furnished them all the money, all the detectives, and all the assistance they needed. The cases were ever, and the jury had failed to agree. He had frequent conferences with Riddle, and they agreed there was no way but to enter a noile prosequi. He said the public had seemed to lose sight of the fact that the Grand Jury, whether intentionally thus organized or not, was illegal. The Supreme Court of the District had so decided by setting aside a conviction found under an indictment by that jury on the stated ground of illegality. Had Harrington and Whitely been, convicted on that indictment they might have been discharged by the Supreme Court. As the following the cases up, it was not without new indictments, and with those he had nothing to do. So Riddle was discharged, and the cases discontinued. Judge Williams has not yet been summoned before the Committee, but he says if he is summoned be can give no further information than is here stated.

is summoned he can give no further information than is here stated.

AS TO WHITELY, he says he has always found him an honorable.

As 8.50 lest serening a piece of plusier felt.

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As 8.50 lest serening a piece of plusier felt.

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New York, and in a few days received another telegram from Banfield, telling him to come here an important hardness at once, and come to

did not come to his house immediately on his arrival in the early morning, and said that it had been arranged that he was to breakfast with Babcock and Harrington at Babcock's house. Basiseld told him that Babcock had

Le wished to talk over with him. It was nearly noon when Whitely arrived at Babcock's house, and Babcock was not seen there. Bantisel had given him a card relative to the vail, and not finding Babcock in, he next went to the President's house, where Babcock was, and where the first inserview about the conspiracy took place.

Whitely testified that Babcock told him that the District authorities and the Administration much trouble, and that it was desirable to PUT UP SOME SORT OF A JOS ON them which would nullify all their efforts, and "slow the whole crowd out of water," to use Babcock's own words to Whitely. Babcock did not tell him any details of the proposed plan, but asked him to go and see Harrington, who would tell him what they gished to have done. Whitely said he then went back to the Metropolitian Hotel, where he remained a short time, when Banfield spain presented himself, and that he and Banfield when went back to the Metropolitian Hotel, where he remained a short time, when Banfield spain presented himself, and that he and Banfield thee went to the District State of the proposed safe-blowing or burglary. Whitely told Harrington he would go back to New York and send them an able man who would not the thing through for them. He immediately went to New York, where his office was, and ordered his assistant, Nettleship, to go to Washington and UNDERTAKE THE BURINESS for Babcock and Harrington. Harrington is the man had not proceeded as it was especied to do. On April 27, four days after the burglary. Whitely came over to Washington, and with him need feel any solicitude about it; that he had not proceeded as it was especied to do. On April 27, four days after the burglary. Whitely testified that he had not he result in pringion of the mount of the demands. This interview was at Babcock to t

ons. Whitely has also given the Committee Whitely has also given the Committee
Two VERY INFORTANT LETTERS
received by him in Colorade recently from A. B.
Newcombe, which appear to have been inspired
by Babcock, as Newcombe advised him of the
interest which Babcock feels in him, and, if the
climate agrees with his health, hopes he will remain there, and advises him not to leave the
country.

main there, and savises him to fully aware of country.

Of course, Babcock was not fully aware of Whitely's testimony when he appeared before the Committee to-day. He admitted that he had requested Banfield to order Whitely here from New York, and that Whitely came to see him in pursuance of that telegram. He admitted that he saw Whitely on the Sanday morning when he arrived here, and he said that the purpose of this interview was simply this: That certain newspaper correspondents here had been

Parisian Theatre.

A Rothschild Marriage.

AN AMERICAN MELODRAMA IN PARIS.

can in Paris at the present moment is deriving much entertainment from going to see the highly successful melodrams of the "Chevaliers de la Patrie," at the Theatre Historique. 1 say "adventurous," because the theatre in question is very far off, and, though of splendid aspect and proportion, much frequented by that class of amateurs who find the suspense of the entracts intolerable without the beguliement of an orange. The drama in question treats bravely of the American Civil War, and the "obevaliers" from whom it takes its name are Abraham Lincoln and Stonetakes its name are Abraham Lincoln and Stonewall Jackson. It is in no less than eight acts, but I sat to the end, for it is a most exhilarating affair. The author, one M. Delpit, is, I believe, by birth a Louisianian. He evidently "knows better," but he knows that his audiance does not, and be gives them their money's worth of local color. In the first act their money's worth of local color. In the first act their money's worth of local color. In the first act their money's worth of local color. In the first act their money's worth of local color. In the first act their money's worth of the dramatis persona are assembled on a steamboat on the Potomac, and they all come to the side of the vessel and relate their histories to the audience. Meanwhile, the steamboat is racing with a craft of an opposition line, and the Captain has formally announced that his boat must win the race of blow up. One or other of the boilers must burst,—they can only hope it will be the other. The passengers scalaim in chorus, "All right!" and await further developments. At last the rival steamboat comes alongside, and, after a moment of painful suspense, expicutes. "It's the other!" ery the passengers, and continue their promenced on the dock. The sequel is worthy of this beginning, but I cannot begin to unwave its tangfed web. Abraham Lincoln is ever administrating justice in one of the saloous of the White House, like a primitive chieftain under the spreading oak. The White House, indeed, appears to opes out in the rear into the forest primeral. These we are transported to the Southern army, in which two gallant young Franceman have come to seek commissions, and introduced to Bionawall Jackson and the famous cavalry chieftain, Stuart. This, of course, furnishes the opportunity for a very dramatic contrast.—Jackson and the famous cavalry chieftain, Stuart. This, of course, furnishes the opportunity for a very dramatic contrast.—Jackson in this praching the links on one side of the stage, must be promited to the season, in his death ag wall Jackson. It is in no less than eight acts, but I sat to the end, for it is a most exhilarating

A "GRAND SPELLING-BEE" IN LONDON. The spelling-bee mania (says the London correspondent of the New York Times) continues to increase in intensity, and is also taking developments in various directions. The night before last there was what was called a "grand spelling the property of the statement of the same of the ing-bee," under distinguished patronage, at St.

James' Hall. There was a Queen's Counsel in
the chair, a reversad Professor as interrogator,
two barnisters and a Colonel as referees. The
band of the Fusiloer Guards was also in the band of the Pusiloer Guards was also in the programme. The large hall was densely crowd-ed, chiefly by ladies. There were 214 compet-itors—of whom eighty were women—for the the covered aged described to the control of the co Aimost all the competitors had come armed with dictionaries, some of which were of huge

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

American Melodrams in

Spelling and Defining Bees in London-

hymn on a charming melody, composed expressly for the occasion by M. Jonas, was well sung by an amateur, and during the offertory M. Fann gave the the famous prayer from "Mongave the the famous prayer from "Mongave the the famous prayer from "Mongave the tage and it was droll to observe the sangfroid with which the entire congregation—I was about to say audience turned their backs on what we should call the altar, and remained in this position to gaze at the famous singer, their love of music overcoming their respect for the sanctity of the phase, Moreover, as the offertory began, everybody reversed the sease of his wooden chair, in order to make room for the gusteuses, who, preceded by a huissier and accompanied by a gentleman selicited aims in accordance with Franch practical which in this instance somewhat impaired in effects of both instruments and volce. M. Fann also sang with superb effect a "Ches Eating in Russia and Sweden ... A Royal School of Cockery.

A RUSSIAN DINNER.

It is worth while to go to St. Petersburg (app.
the London Times), if only to cate Bussian disome of their favorite soups are esten cold ar their tea is drank so hot as to be impossible to an English palate. As a preparation for dines, some of a long list of relishes are chosen and washed down by strong liquors. You may take saviar, raw berrings, re-

A ROYAL SCHOOL OF COOKERY.

An incident in the early life of the Gran

Duchess Marie, who died the other day, is no Duchess Marie, who died the buller day, trated in the German papers, in illustration of the great simplicity of memore which used the characterize the Russian and Prussian Court. Her parents—Czar Nicholas and the Empres Alexandra—used annually to visit the Press King, taking cheir children with them, regularly was this visit paid that in Berlin a Potsdam it used to excite no further re-than "The Buseians are here again." On pocasion while they were at Potsdam the su

THE FAR WEST.

The Black-Hill, Powder-River, and Big-Horn Regions.

Their Value for Grazing, Mining, and Agricultural Pursuits.

in Expectation that That Section Will Contain 1,000,000 People within Five Years. The War with the Sioux-Indian

Arrogance Fed by Governmental Weakness. Gen. Crook's Expedition a Comparative Failure, and the Reasons

Therefor. THE BLACK-HILL, POWDER-RIVER, AND BIG-HORN COUNTY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuns.

CHETENNE, Wyo. Ter., April 4.—A vast region

CEXTENNE, Wyo. Ter., April 4.—A vast region of country, extending from the North Platte River, along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, to the Yellowstone, is now about to be opened to occupation and settlement by the whites. This country, since the treaty of 1868 with the Sloux, has been known as unceded Indias lands, and occupies an area of not less than A50,000 square miles:

It is a region well watered, being coursed by MANY CONSIDERABLE RIVERS, with their tributaries. The principal of these are the North Platte River, the headwaters of the Niobrara and White Rivers, the headwaters of the Niobrara and White Rivers, the Powder River, Tongue River, and the Big Horn, with many smaller tributaries of the Yellowstone. The greater portion of the surface of this region is a vast undulating plain,—at some points, however, broken and mountaineurs; while two considerable outlying ranges of the Hocky Mountains—the Big Hern range and the Black Hills—are entirely included within its bountaine. It is a country made up of lefty, rugged mountaina, extensive gramy plains, bandiful valleys and parks, dismai liad Lands, andy and alkaline wastes. In different loosiing the surface of the lands and alkaline wastes. In different loosiing

sandy and alkaline wastes. In different locali presents infinite variety and the greatest extremes. Among the mountains, and around their lefty, rugged peaks and rocky creats, and in the deep gorges and canons, is to be found seenery of the widees and most picturesque character. And in the valleys and parks, where springs and streams abound, the according lains, or in the Dad Lauds, the deepest and most sullen gloom always prevails.

As far back as the knowledge of civilized man goes, this country, as far north as the Big Horn liver, has been the favorite hannt of the Sioux. North of that, the Crows have their reservation, and the particular region they now occupy has

airable partion of their domain.
By the provisions of the treaty of 186
Shoux portion of this country has been an scaled against white men. The Indians always been anyons to keep white men.

imited receivations near the hissouri liver, and force them to stay there. And the way den. Crook has gone about negotiating with the wild Indians of the North, he is liable to solve the vexed problem in less than ninety days more.

in fact, there has nover been any problem in this indian business, except getting the maney enough in indian business, except getting the maney enough in indian business, except getting the maney enough in indian and affairs out of the hands of a Ring, who, fortified behind Peace Commasioners, white-eravised gentlemen, and all sorts of sentimental tom-fooley, have deceed both the indians and the Government, and bees guilty of agreed any branch of the Government. But it is to be hoped that this whetheness has come to an each. And, in case the present Congress transfers the management of Indian affairs to the War Department, as it is almost certain to the War Department, as it is almost certain to the War Department, as it is almost certain to the War Department, as it is almost certain to the Guerre which I have mentioned them.

The satural resources of this wast region of which I am speaking are.

GRAZINO, MININO, AND AGRICULTURE.
These interests are likely to be important in the order which I have mentioned them.

The great gold belt of Northern Wyoming has already been traced from the Black Hills, its estater extremity, cores the Powder River sad Wolf Monntsins, to the Big Horn range, along its satern base and around its northern extremity for Virginia City, Alondan. The general direction of this vast gold-producing belt is sittle north of west, and it occupies as area of not less than 60,000 square miles. That gold crites in the Black Hills in quantities sufficient to furnish good return to well-directed labor, is the opinion of every cose whose observations have been affected that gold mining, undantities sufficient to furnish good return to well-directed labor, is the opinion of every cose whose observations have been affected that gold mining, undantities sufficient to furnish good return to well-directed labor, is the opinion of every cose whose observations have been affected that gold mining, undantities sufficient to the little of the cose of gold over a trace of the Powder River and the Black Hills,

A RUSSIAN DINNER, orth, while to go to St. Petersburg (a ion Times), if only to cata Russian d

dra—used annually to visit the Print taking cheir children with them. rly was this visit paid that in Berlin

HEARTY EATING IN SWEDEN.
A letter from Sweden to the San Francis
Aronicle says: The one national custom which
particularly remarked among the Swedes and
manders was their esting of what is called
smorgasbord," that is, standing and parallel Finlanders was their eating of what is came "smorgasbord," that is, standing and partaking of a laugh before sitting down to table. At the entrance of the dining-room in every hotel and on board every stemmer is a side-board furnishment of the control of the dining-room in every hotel and with bread, butter, cheese, sardines, and other fish preserved in oil, several kinus of cold similar to forgetting a good supply of, "knackelred as hard-baked, thus, and brittle sort of bread bread, made, I should think, of coarse coinsel. At this table every one as he enters dining-room stops and takes not merely as a petizing bite, but what I should call a full swhich he is sure not to forget to moisten with glass or two of raw brandy or other subjects to the sure of the control of the con

Cremation.

The movement in favor of cremation has been resumed in Germany by a Dresden society, which has addressed an appeal to all kindred societies of the German Empire, of Austria, and Switzsland. The Town of Gotha, where Governmental resumed to "fire-burial," is recommended in regard to "fire-burial," is recommended in regard to "fire-burial," is recommended in the central seat of the new agitation. A combinence of delegates of the various associations convoked to Dresden for April 12. The among the Teutonic races than among the Indians of old, the Phonnicians, the Greeks, the Romans, seems thus no fair way of being gradually reintroduced in Germany. In Italy, also, a Cremation Society has been constitute at Milan. Several hundred declarations of sent have already been sent in; among those of not a few men of note in acience as politics.

Afraid of the Precedents

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THE BLACK-HILL, POWOFR-RIVER, AND BLIGH HORN GOUNTY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CENTENNE, Wyo. Ter., April 4.— A vast region ountry, extending from the North Platts River, along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, to the Yellowstone, is now about to be opened to occupation and settlement by the whites. This country, since the treaty of 1868 with the Sloux, has been known as unceded In-

diss lands, and occupies an area of not less than 450,000 aquare miles. It is a region well watered, being coursed by

WANT CONSIDERABLE RIVERS, with their tributaries. The principal of these are the North Platte River, the headwaters of the Niobrara and White Rivers, the two forks of the Cherenne that encircle the Black-Hills, the headwaters of the Little Missouri, the Powder River, Tongue River, and the Big Horn, with many smaller tributaries of the Yellowstone. The greater portion of the sur-Yellowstone. The greater portion of the surface of this region is a vast undulating plain,—at some points, however, broken and mountainous; while two considerable outlying ranges of the Rocky Mountains—the Big Horn range and the Black Hills—are entirely included within its boundaries. It is a country made up of lofty, rugged mountains, extensive grassy plains, beautiful valleys and parks, dismal Bad Lands,

presents infinite variety and the greatest ex-tremes. Among the mountains, and around their lofty, rugged peaks and rocky crests, and in the deep gorges and canons, is to be found seedery of the wildest and most picturesque character. And in the valleys and parks,

wild Indians of the North, he is liable to solve the vexed problem in less than ninety days more. In fact, there has never been any problem in this indian business, except getting the management of Indian affairs out of the hands of a Ring, who, fortified behind Peace Commusioners, white-cravated gentlemen, and all sorts of sentimental tom-foolery, have fleeced both the Indians and the Government, and been guilty of specularInos and Flaturs more extensive and flagrant than ever before diagraced any branch of the Government. But it is to be hoped that this wickedness has come to an end. And, in case the present Congress transfers the management of Indian affairs to the War Department, as it is almost certain to do, the country of which I am speaking will not be likely ever to be troubled by its present inhabitants any more.

The natural resources of this wast region of which I am speaking are grantfers the management of the more than I have mentioned them.

The great gold belt of Northern Wyoming has already been traced from the Black Hills, its eastern extremity, across the Powder River and Wolf Mountains, to the Big Horn range, along its eastern base and around its northern extermity on the immense gold deposits in the vicinity of Virginia City, Montana. The general direction of this wast gold-producing belt is a little north of west, and it occupies an area of not less than 50,000 square miles. That gold exists in the Black Hills in quantities sufficient to furnish good return to well-directed labor, is the opinion of every one whose observations have been sufficiently thorough to entitle his opinion to any credit. But, while this is so, it must be admitted that gold-mining, under all circumstances and at all times, is the Picker Hills, mays on this subject; "Gold there is everywhere in the granite areas; gold enough to make many fortunes, and tempt to the lose of many more." "The very uncertainty has a facemation for some men. It is a grand lottery. Only few draw prizes, but each may be the favorite of the '

the value of those regions as a gold-producing country. This whole country is, however, known to be

A VAST PARTURAL REGION.

Countiess herds of buffalo, elk, antelops, deer, and mountain-sheep, have roamed over it for ages, subsisting upon the natural products of these boundless pastures. There is room here for milhons of cattle, horses, and sheep. All of these sommist strive well in Montans, which is farther north. The important interest, then of this country will be grazing, agriculture and mining taking second rank. While this is so, the great rush for a few months to come, and possibly for a year or more, will be to the gold-fields. These have a wonderful charm for adventurous people. On this account, the whole country will settle up rapidly, and it will not be surprising if

the whole country will settle up rapidly, and it will not be surprising if a MILLION PROPLE find comfortable, prosperous homes in this sountry within the next three to five years. It will be remembered that the country of which I am speaking has an area three times as great as Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont combined. These States, that are sparsely estiled, have an agregate population of 1,276,000 sonls.

If people go to the country hoping or expecting to find a paradise, they

WILL BE RADLY DEAPPOINTED.

It is a new, wild country; and those who take the lead in its estilement must expect to encounter the hardships and privations incident to breaking down the wilderness and laying the foundation of new States. Everything must be built up and organized. But while this is so, it is probable that the settlement of this country, for a year or two, will furnish opportunities to energetic, enterprising men to accumulate fortures, such as may never again be presented during their tyes.

up as by magic, large areas will be compied by intelligent communities; and are Lease one new state erected within the next five years. Some may think this prediction a little chimerical, but the author of this article has seen Illinois when the whole northern part of the State was an uninhabited wilderness, and the great City of Chicago a village of less than \$.600 inhabitants, and knows something of the building-up of Western communities. He has also seen a good portion of the country between the North Platte and the Yellowstone, and knows whereof he speaks.

O.

TO THE BLACK-HILLS.

St. Part, April 7.—Briefy, the three objective points, en route, are Bismarck, Yankton, and Cheyenne, with Custer City the place of destination. Now, the gold-region is found extending north from Custer City the place of the prospected line of the North Pacific Railway, so that gold is found at present in paying quantities 105 miles west of Bismarck, and the richeat mines yet discovered within 200 miles, whilst Custer City itself is only 205 miles distant from it, or the present terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway, and syon from Yankton, on the Missouri, above floux City, is, for the most part, ever City from Cheyenne, on the Union Pacific Railway, and even from Yankton, on the Missouri, above floux City, is, for the most part, ever of Red Cloud's people, and lived at the Agency, drawing food and clothing from the Government regularly.

Such a tram of events se have occurred in the Agency, drawing food and clothing from the Scource of Red Cloud's people, and lived at the Agency, drawing food and clothing from the Scource of Red Cloud's people, and lived at the Agency, drawing food and clothing food and clot St. Patt. April 7.—Briefly, the three objective points, en route, are Bismarck, Yankton, and Cheyonne, with Custer City the place of destination. Now, the gold-region is found extending north from Custer City until it reaches the prospected line of the North Pacific Railway, so that gold is found at present in paying quantities 195 miles west of Bismarck, and the richost mines yet discovered within 200 miles, whilst Custer City itself is only 205 miles distant from it, or the present terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway. The route to Custer City from Cheyenne, on the Union Pacific Railway, and even from Yankton, on the Missouri, above Bioux City, is, for the most part, ever sandy plains, destitute of both wood and water, until it reaches the mountains, where roads, fortuous and almost impassable for 60 miles, are found. Bome maps place Cheyenne only 110 miles from Harney's Peak, whereas it is 280. Heavy teams reach Custer City from Bismarck regularly in eight days, and the intervening gold-fields, of course, in less time; and the route is favored with wood and water, and rich pasture in abundance.

Now, for secondecians passengers, the fare from Chicago with, Toroume, afford in life in the present point one thing in connection with the present gold-fever may be urged: In the present case there is a better 'basis of operations,' and finer territory to settle on, right on the proposed line of the Northern Pacific Railway, whenever the miners get weary of gold-seeking, and desire to erect a new State or Territory for themselves.

THE SIGUX WAR.

SYDNEY, Neb., April 5.—The irrepressible con-flict—for so it has for years been considered by power of the Government and the Sioux Nation who have seen the inevitable approach with prescient eyes, have been steadily and patiently

PREPARING FOR THE GREAT CONTEST.

They have hoarded ammunition, which they could at any and all times procure in exchange for buffaio-robes, the fur of the otter and the beaver, or the hides of the beefcattle supplied them as food by the Government. Crazy Horse's village, which Gen. Reynolds, of the Third Cavalry, struck and destroyed after a severe fight, on the 17th of like stores, thus fully sabstantiating the theory

making active preparations for war.

Crazy Horse, the Chief of this band, has been a very bad Indian, and is one of the worst enefew days ago, the following incident, which illustrates his character: Being invited to enter the lodge of one of the half-breeds at Red-Cloud

in the deep gorges and canons, is to be found seesery of the wildest and most picturesque character. And in the valleys and parks, where springs and streams abound, the scenery is lovely and romantic; while out upon the alkaline plains, or in the Bad Lands, the deepest and most sullen gloom always prevails.

As far back as the knowledge of devilized man goes, this country, as far north as the Big Horn River, has been the favorite haunt of the Sloux. North of that, the Crows have their reservation, and the particular region they now occupy has always been considered by them as the most desirable pertion of their domand.

By the provisions of the treaty of 1863, the Soux portion of their domand.

By the provisions of the treaty of 1863, the Soux portion of their domand.

By the provisions of the Limits have sailed against white men. The Indiana shave always been acrounts to keep white men out of their country; and the Ring who have had charge of the Commission appoint all six years to negotiate for the purchase of the Soux more than the aboat of white men. According to the report of the Commission appoint all six years to negotiate for the purchase of the Rills, the so-called Peace Policy, after an experimental trial of eight years, has been found to be a failure; and, they might have find from the aboat of white men. According to the report of the Commission appoint all six years to negotiate for the purchase of the Rills, the so-called Peace Policy, after an experimental trial of eight years, has been found to be a failure; and, they might have find from the problem of the causes of the Soverment to place there Indians upon limited reservations near the Missouri Rivers of the Commission appoint and the propose of the Commission appoint of the Commission appoint of the purchase of the foregraph of the Commission appoint and the propose of the Commission appoint of the purchase of the foregraph of the Commission appoint of the Indians as wift and bloody vengeance, the Government, with singular weakness, shandored

lieving thus, their arrogance, insolence, and aggressiveness were increased beyond measure. They agreed, by the treaty of 1988, to abstain from murdering and pillaging white men; and the Government agreed to feed them and supply them with anouities. If the Government

They agreed, by the treaty of 1988, to abstain from murdering and pillaging white men; and the Government agreed to feed them and supply them with annuities. If the Government has but partly lived up to this part of the agreement, it is from the proneness of the average Indian Agent to missake a 5-day-old calf for a 5-year-old beef, and give credit to some "God-fearing" contractor for the imaginary animal. Such things have been done, and, if report speaks truly, more things than that. The Indians have, without donbt, been deliberately swindled out of much of the good things which the Government generously provided; and, having their full ahare of human nature, they naturally become unmanageable when they feel themselves wronged and aggrieved.

On the other hand.

THEN REVIEW HAVE OBERNYED their part of the treaty of 1868. Every spring, as soon as the bright green of the new grass appears above the seared stubble of the prairie, they organize their raiding parties, and descend rapidly and ruthlessly upon the ranches of Wyoming, Nobraska, and Northern Colorado, running off horses, and, if need be, killing she ranchmen. This has been a common occurrence for years past. Of course, when such a foray happens, the nearest military post is notified as soon as possible; but the time necessary to carry the news is used by the maranders in riding northward as hard as horseffech can carry them,—changing from their own posies to the stolen animals, and continuing to thus change horses in order to enable them to keep up a rapid gait until they have passed the North Platte River, which, west of the 101st meridian, is a perfect Chinese wall to our cavalry, and the boundary of a city of refuge to the Indians. If any officer should do so, he would not only be court-martialed for willing to risk their lives in punishing those thieves, but it is hardly just to expect them to risk their commissions as well.

In all chases after these scoundrels, the cavalry start heavily handicapped. The race is never longer than 50 or 60 miles, an

money expended in conquering these tribes will pour back into the public purse.

A THOUSAND-FOLD INCREASED by the multiplication of thriving settlements in the West, and the vast annual saving in transportation of Indian supplies. At present all the supplies for the Red-Cloud and Spotted-Tail Agencies go by rait to Cheyenne, over 500 miles west of the Missouri, and are thence conveyed by wagens to their destination, Red Cloud 180 and Spatted-Tail 220 miles. This freighting is all done by contract, and is very costly.

This war, however, did not originate as a measure of economy. The constant turbulence of the Sioux has made it a necessity in justice to our settlers. This turbulence has been increased. I had simost said encouraged, by the policy, or want of it, on the part of the Government, which abandoned the Big Horn, Powder River, and Tongue River country, after the Phil Kearney massacre, and has failed yet to make the Sioux surrender the murderers of Lieut. Robinson, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and Copporal Coleman, of the Scoond Cavalry, who yetce killed in February, 1874, about 25 miles

GEN, GROOK'S EXPEDITION.

Chepman Leader, April 5.

Gen. Crook evinced dissatisfaction with his command when leaving here, and, although he said little, it was easily seen that he was not at all pleased with the prospects for the success of the expedition. Soldier-like, however, he brave-ly undersook the campaign, though he undoubtedly knew that there were big chances for failure

edly knew that there were hig chances for failure and but

SLIM ONES FOR SUCCESS.

When he had reached the heart of the Indian country, and word was brought him by his scouts of the discovery of the large Indian village of Crazy Horse, and also the location of Sitting Bull's camp, he detailed the officer next in command with all the troops save two companies, for the attack on Crazy Horse, and with the pack train and a handful of men, himself started on Sitting Bull's trail. Orders were given the officer sent to attack Crazy Horse to destroy his village, capture his ponies, and indict upon him and his murderous band the severest punishment possible.

Orazy Horse was surrounded and completely surprised, and, had Gen. Crook's orders been obeyed, the band of this predatory Chief would now be scattered to the four winds. But
DISCREDIENCE AND INCOMPETENCY
characterized the action of the commander of the detachment, and he thus balked Gen. Crook's well-laid plans, covered himself with diagrace, and filled his superior's heart with such chagrin as only the brave soldier can feel when he himself is doing his duty, but, from force of circumstances, can neither prevent the mismanagement nor retrieve the errors of others upon whose success and devotion his own efforts and achievements depend.

Capt. Egan, with his gallant Grays, was ordered to charge through the Indian village, and another detachment was ordered to meet him half-way, charging from the opposite direction. Brave Egan did his duty, forcing his way through the village; but was not sustained,—the detachment ordered to meet him, which was commanded by an officer of the Third Cavairy, sitting quietly on their horses in plain sight of the village, though at a safe distance, during she whole fight, which lasted four or five hours. This was the first and probably

THE WORST ELUNDER—
mildly speaking—of the expedition, as, had Egan been supported, many ludians would have been made truly good, and the band completely broken up.

As it was, however, a number of Indians

been made truly good, and the band completely broken up.

As it was, however, a number of Indians were killed and some soldiers killed and wounded, though we cannot learn the exact extent of the losses of the command. Over 700 indian ponies were captured, and these were turned over to the officer commanding the Grazy Horse expedition. Gen. Crook, as has been stated, was 25 miles away during the fight.

On the following morning, in disobedience of Crook's orders, the captured ponies were allowed to be driven off by the Indians, it being done in plain sight of the commander, who made no

ed to be driven on by the indians, it being cone in plain sight of the commander, who made no effort to prevent it, although a dezen men could easily have held the ponies had he so ordered. Immediately upon learning of the manner in which his subordinate had conducted the affair,

Gen. Crook

and the Big Horn expedition at once returned to Fetterman, and thence to this city.

Had there been no disobedience of orders, Crook, upon the defeat of Crazy Horse, would have immediately marched upon Sitting Bull, and, infour opinion. the Sioux question would have been settled, or very nearly so, by this time. Instead, he was obliged to abandon that idea and return.

stead, he was obliged to abandon that mea and return.

Another expedition, with experienced officers and men, probably from the Second or Fifth Cavalry Regiment, is now being organized by Gen. Crook, and within a month will be en route to Sitting Bull's headquarters. There will be no more "roolishness" about the business, and we expect to see grand and beneficial results attained by the second expedition.

THE LETTER C ONCE MORE.

CHICAGO, April 7 .- Your correspondent "Omega." of Tipton, Ia., seems entirely to overlook the point of my article in reference to C, namely : that said letter is both ambiguous and suand, at another, of K. I nowhere intimated, as sound in every case," but quite the reverse. My remarks had reference chiefly to C immediately before a vowel. Its combination with H, as in "church, arch, perch," etc., is something entirely different, and does not at all invalidate what I there said. Comparing this with the sound of CH in character, chord, chyme, in choir, and in chule, we find even greater ambiguity than that of which we complain in the simple C.—CH representing not less than four entirely different sounds.

of which we complain in the simple C,—CH representing not less than four entirely different sounds.

But, in church, arch, and the like combinations, CH represents a class of sounds entirely different from the simple C, whether before a hard vowel or a soft one. It is a correlative of J, not of G or of Z. Were CH always used to indicate this sound, there would be no other objection to it than its unnecessary complexity,—that is to jazy, that it employs two characters (C-H) to express what might be better expressed by one, as in the case of its correlative J. But, when it is also employed to indicate three other sounds, as in chord, choir, and chuc, it is obnoxious to the same objection as the simple C. Not having maintained that "our S would serve to sustain C's sound in every case," as "Omega" represents, I do not lay myself open to any of the results which he seems to regard as so "ridiculous." Neither do I feel at all inclined to ridicule the German, or any other foreigner, whose tongue trips in endeavoring to master the psculiarities of our pronunciation, especially when obscured and complicated by such a faulty and defective system for the notation of sounds as that which we call the English alphabet, and its application to the indication of words, orthography! The English language is musical in its tones and simple in its structure, has a rich and noble literature, and would be one of the easiest in the world to learn, both to speak and to write, if only it had a plain, simple, and consistent system for indicating its sounds,—that is, a rational and convenient alphabet. Not only would our children, who use it as their mother-tongue, acquire it in half the time that they now do, but the myriads of foreigners who are continually flocking to our shores, and making this wide continent their home, would acquire it much more readily, and so become all the sooner assimilated with our English population. Neither can we doubt that English literature and thought, and all American improvements, whether in government

Br. Lovis, Mo., April 8.—The Globe-Democrat this morning has an article on the investigation of Postmaster Filley, just concluded, and says such investigations are generally farces, and accuses Mr. Filley with making a compulsory assessment upon the employes of his office in the fall of 1873, and asks the Dommittee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.

The total number of Indians in the Dominion is returned at 91,910. Of these 15,000 (roughly speaking) are in Ontario; 11,000 in Quebec; 25,000 in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories; 5,000 in Rupert's Land; and 31,000 in British Columbia; Nova Secotia and New Brunswick each containing less than 2,000, while Prince Edward's Island only returns 302. These figures, especially those rolating to the unsettled and semi-nomadic tribes of the Northwest, can only be taken as somewhat approximating the truth. With regard to these latter no attempt can be unade to compare their present with their past numbers, for all such statistics

IOWA.

Curious Lawsuit—The Milton Mas-todon—Suicide of a Girl—A Cuberna-torial Conundrum—A Narrow Escape

torial Conundrum—A Narrow Escape from Beath.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tripuna.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 8.—Up in Fayette, a curious lawsuit is pending. One Daniel Bittner yearned for a wife; and a certain widow, living near Maynard, filled the measure of his ideal, while her kreutzers charmed his lean purse. To get access to her divine presence, was the rub. He applied to a Mrs. Kleiner, at Ollwein, to act as a "mutual friend." and promised her and her while her kreutzers charmed his lean purse. To get access to her divine presence, was the rub. He applied to a Mrs. Kleiner, at Oliwein, to act as a "mutual friend." and promised her and her husband \$20 worth of the best shoes they ever wore if she would introduce him to the widow. Mrs. K. was willing; Mr. B. was willing; and, on a sunny day in April, 1875, the trio met by chance, and the enamored Teuton was presented to the widow, and Mrs. K. left him. But he failed to impress the widow—in fact, didn't court worth a cent. The widow was chi, and gave no sign of matrimonial intent. Back to work up the case; which she did, laying littiner's desires before the widow with earnestness and seal. The widow took the matter under advisement, and suggested that B. should come and work on her farm, that she might become better acquainted with him. This he refused, and the match was off. To pay her expenses home from the widow's, Mrs. K. borrowed of Mr. B. \$12, for which she subsequently gave her note. A few days ago, Mr. B. sued her on the note, and rocovered judgment. Mrs. K. then sued for services as mutual friend. B. admits the boot-and-shoe esutract, but sets up that it was due only in the event of his marrying the widow; while the plaintiff proves by her whole family that she was only to introduce him to ber. The tiris was had, and able counsel heard on both sides, when the Court took the matter under advisement, to poise the scales of justice.

The bones of the huge mastodom exhumed near Witton have been purchased for the State Normal School at Winona, Minn., and set up. It is unfortunate that what evidently is the iargest mastodon yet discovered should have been permitted to leave the State. The following will show the size of the skeleton:

The femur, or high bone, is 37 inches long, and

A FATHER'S INTEMPERANCE DRIVES HIS DAUGHTER TO SUICIDE.

A few days ago, Miss Sarah Shaw, daughter of Thomas Shaw, living near Delhi, Delaware County, and her mother started from home to spend the day. They stopped at a neighbor's, when Sarah changed her mind and returned home. She prepared dinner for a young sister, but ate none herself. When the meal was over he wrote a letter, put it is her trunk, locked the trunk, and put the key in her pocket. She then went to her room; and, soon after, her sister, hearing a peculiar noise in Sarah's room, went to see what caused it, when she found Sarah dead. She went-for her mother, although but 5 years old, and related what she had seen. The trunk was opened, and the following letter explained the rash act:

FATHER AND MOTHER: You must not griver for the crime that Less account to constitute the Less accounts.

The trunk was opened, and the following sester explained the rash act:

Fatem and Mothem: You must not grieve for the crime that I am going to commit. I don't want to live any longer, for I don't see of what use I am in the world, and every time that I do anything, it is for to get disappointed. If it was so that I could stay at bome, I wouldn't do it, but I can't; and I won't work out another day—and to see the rest of the family growing up as they are. I have tried hard to do the best I knew how and hoped for better times. But it never couses, and hope at last has failed. I remember my Crestor in my last, and have faith that He will forgive me for this act; and trusting that you will forgive me, I will now say good-by to you all.

Sanan Shaw.

The unfortunate girl had procured a gun loaded with buck-snot, placed it across the foot-board of the bed, attached a string to the trig-ger, placed the muzzle against her heart, and

his cups, and the girl could not cear the poverty and disgrace which were surely coming upon her home.

A GUBERNATORAL CONUNDRUM.

The recent Legislature passed a law, providing that the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate shall hold their office until the next regular session. The bill was enrolled, but failed to get to the bands of the presiding officers of the Senate and House for their signatures before the final adjournment. The law was designed to cover contingent vecancies in the Executive office. Gov. Kirkwood, having been elected United States Senator, will be succeeded by Lieut.-Gov. Newbold. Now, should Mr. Newbold die, there is no person authorized to take the Executive Chair, and there can be no special session of the Legislature, nor can there be an election called to elect members for the regular session, as there would be no Governor to issue the proclamation, as provided by the statute.

Chooked which was are striping up the which

there would be no Governor to issue the proclamation, as provided by the statute.

CROOKED WHINKY.

The women of Iowa are stirring up the whisky-venders lively. The other day, Mrs. Cushing, at Independence, recovered \$1,050 of a saioon-keeper for selling whisky to her husband, causing his death.

The other day, Joe Ellis, a drunken brute, got aboard Conductor Chamberiain's train, on the Rock Island Road, at Tiskilwa, and made himself obnoxious to the passengers. The Conductor kindly requested him to be quiet, which only made him worse. He was put off the train at Burlington Crossing, and, going to an open windew, drew a revolver, rested it on the sell, and, with deliberate aim, fired at the Conductor, who was standing in the coach. A passenger, at the instant of the discharge, pushed the Conductor aside, who was not three feet from the gun, and thus saved his life. Ellis was promptly arrested.

A CRESUS-ITEM.

The northern part of the State is making up the next ceusus at a lively rate. Four families recently removed to Postville, and with them were nineteen children, all under 6 years of age.

**A Clerical Scandal in Connecticut.

New York Independent.

This is the way that a clerical scandal is managed by the Hartford Congregationalists. The pastor in Last Hartford had been living for four years in adulterous relations with a pertain woman, and had more than once asked a physician to perform a service for her of a sort which professional honor would not allow, although in Brooklyn the statute of limitations is said to condone it after five or six years. The pastor was eloquent and persuasive, and the "psychological argument" was strong in his favor. But at last the evidence was too strong, and he ran away, and the Church called a Council to consider the matter. The Council began to take evidence in the case, when the Rev. Mr. Parker, who was one of the members of the Bescher Council, protested and withdrew. The protest did not have any effect, however; and, although the woman, who had at first confessed to her mother and others, withdrew her confession, the Council found the pastor guity.

PLEGANT SINGER LATEST IMPROVED FAMILY aswing machine, warranted new and perfect; price 95, with tooker and all attachments, leaf-table, cover, and drawers; rotali at \$50. 120 Wabash-av. and drawers; retail at \$80. 120 Wabash-ar.

FOR SALE-SEVERAL LATE IMPROWED MAchines, embracing all kinds in the market, to be sold
very cheen to pay advances. Money loaned on machines.

Frivate Loan Office, 120 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

NEW WHEELER & WILSON, VERY LATEST IMproved, 1/2-case sewing-machines, price \$40, with
suckers and attachments. retails at \$30. 120 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

WE HAVE A FINE RESIDENCE, WITH LARG ground, in a suburban town, near Chicago, wo gr. conf. free of incumbrance, which we can exchange it desirably-located lows farming lands. NEE & BOMD, 108 weakington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

1.6-story frame cottage on Madison-st., near Ashlandst. 11 roces, 87, 200.

1.6-story frame cottage on Madison-st., near Monroe-st., near Vester, 12 roces, 87, 200.

1.6-story and brick basement house on Morgan, near Tweith-fet, 13 room, 32, 000.

1.6-story and basement marble front, or Parkare, near Union Fark, is rooms, all modern improvements, 311, 000.

1.6-story and basement brick fronts, is rooms, on Randolph-sts., near Milabeth, all modern improvements, 11, 000.

1.6-story frame house with brick basement, on Warren-av., near Liscoin-st., large lot, 57, 800.

1.7-we l-story and basement cottages, 11 rooms each, on Walnuts-st., near Wood-st., 84, 000.

2.-story frame house, on Butterfield-st., between Twenty-stream house, on Butterfield-st., between Twenty-stream house, on Butterfield-st., between Twenty-stream house, 10 room, on Breast Boulevard, near House-st., fee balls, to Front alies, 81, 000.

1.8-story frame house, 10 rooms, bath-room and launday, a fill-story frame house, 10 rooms, and house-st., fee balls, to Hiry-seventh-st., large int, 55, 500.

1.8-story frame house, 10 rooms, bath-room and launday, a fill-str., near Words, near Hirty-seventh-st., large int, 55, 500.

2.-story frame house, 10 rooms, bath-room Fursaco, all modern seventences, 814, 500.

3.-story frame house, 18, 500.

3.-story frame house (with estilar), 12 rooms, and all modern langer-communities, on Hills-av., near Thrity-sinthest., 12 rooms, and all modern langer-communities.

or improvements, on Mills-av., near Thirty-aventiest, a story frame house on Mills-av., near Thirty-minth-st., large lot. Sit. 655.

5 room cottage, on Forty-fifth-st., near Evans-av., of 100.

1 auggr and hasement marble front, on Michigan-av.,

Pive 5-story and basement markles front houses, on Lin-coln av., near Centre-st., 10 rooms and bath-room, \$7,000 to \$8,000 some contre-st., 10 rooms and bath-room, \$7,000 Other good residences and choice building lots in all parts of the city for sale on easy terms. TURNER & HOND. 100 Washington-st.

I'OR SALE — BARGAINS — KNOWING THAT I houses, if sold at all this year, will be likely to be sold before May I, we offer during this mount a few houses that are really bargains, prices ranging from \$5.00. to \$10,000. Call and investigate before purchasing. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-8. TOR SALE RESIDENCES ON PRAIRIE-AV., between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fixth-sts., at bargains on easy terms. Apply to I. N. BARKEH, Room 10, 59 Dearborn-st.

bargains on easy terms. Apply to I. N. BARKER, soom 10, 6 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALK-2300 PER FOOT WILL PURCHASE 50 feet front by 188 deep, with the improvements fronting morth on Madison-st., between Loomis and Laffin-sts. Inquire at 188 South Clark-sts.

TOR SALK - TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house 504 Michigan-av. to Mirlo feet, cheap.

3-story marble-front house 584 Michigan-av., between Tweltth and Thi teenth-sts., 31,600.

Two first-class houses on Michigan-av., between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., ofteney.

First-class houses on Frairie-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts.

A. J. AVERHELI.,

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TOP Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE-THE ELEGANT BUENA VISTA of the Grand Boulevard; splendidy built; all modern inprovements; accessible by steam or street-cars; is one of the choices residence districts of the city, and for asis at cost on easy terms. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-sb.

at cost on easy terms. TURNER & BUND, his wantageness.

FOR SALE—A HOUNE AND LOT ON ELLIS-AV.,
very near horse and steam-cars, at a great bargain.
Can be bought for löse than the ground is worth. TURNER & BUND, 102 Washington-st.

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feet frontage on a prominent steest on the North Side,
that would, from its proximity to business and respectable
surroundings, justify the erection of residences either tosell or rent prohibby.

Sell or rent prohibby.

Sell or rent prohibby and the sell of the payment,
the balance of purchase money to apply as second mortgage. GEORGE H. ROZET, 102 Washington-st. SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

L'OR SALE 9-STORY HOUSES ON FIFTY FOOT lots; two blooks of depot Western Springs; built to order. Price, \$750 to \$1,500. All complete; easy payments. T. U. HILL, Room 4 La keside Suilding. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE 300 ACRE FARM, IN 20 MILES OF I Court-House, 2 miles from Lisbe Station on C.R. & Q. Railroad, this farm has a splendid 9-room frame dwelling good fences, barns, living water, good orchards, 20 acres of timber, and a mainroad is now building, and depot will be on farm; want a man who wants to buy to give us a call. T. B. BOYD, Boom 14, 146 Mactison-et.

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FOR SALE—BY MARSH & GRAHAM, REAL IState, Loan, and insurance Agents, Allegan, Mich.,
village property, farms, etc. Fruit lands, pine lands,
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FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED FARMS AND
arres property in tracts to cutt, within 16 miles of
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FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST PIECES OF
property for sub-division in Cock County; is located
to mile cast of Grand Crossing on the Pittsburg & Fort
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from 14 of a mile on Stony Island boulevard, and has on
it a beautiful grove; terms reasonable. Apply to ELLIOTT ANTHONY, 16 Dearbornets.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-WE HAVE SEVERAL CASH IN-quiries for houses worth from \$4,000 to \$8,000. Ovu-rel withing to will please all leave particular. Now a thattime, TURNEL & BOND, 100 Washington-si. BOARDING AND LODGING.

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208 WEST LAKE-ST.—COMFORTAB
with rooms and board at \$5 per we
board only \$2 per week. JOHN DAVIS, pro TWO PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS, UNFUR-nished, except carpets, modern improvements, with board; location very desirable, West Side. B 69, Trib-

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76 VAN BUREN ST., NEAR STATE—NEW BOARD185 per week, with use of piano.

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185 at Aurushed front room, suitable for two gentlemen; references exchanged.

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NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 180 WABASH-AV.,
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BUSINESS CHANCES. A FRW HUNDRED DOLLARS BUYS RALF IN monthly. To Lastablished each business paying \$400 monthly. To LaStabett, Room 14.

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Tribune & South Clarket., should read & South Canalet., opposite the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Depot.
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ing, 75 feet walunt-top counters, 7 gas-fixtures, offices, nearly new, 1 sewing, Call at 295 West Medison, between 3 and 4 o'clock to-day.

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925 Wabash-av., 11 rooms; hot and cold water; barn.
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11 Hoyan-at., 7 rooms.
12 Hoyan-at., 8 rooms.
13 West Jackson-at., 10 rooms
13 West Jackson-at., 10 rooms

450 West Jackson-st., Froms.

1570 Wabsah-av., 10 rooms.

1570 Wabsah-av., 10 rooms.

1580 Wabsah-av., 10 rooms.

1580 West Morroe-st. 10 rooms.

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158 South Clark-st., 5 rooms.

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158 Fourth-av., 11 rooms.

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An elegant new brick, 2 stories, on Hoyne-st., neaf achiev, west front, 8 rooms, all modern improvements.

New stone front, 11 rooms, gm-distures, but and coid sile, (tarnace, and everything commolise); floors florid fritty-night-st., on Hollans-av.; west front.

Attention a capocialist directed to the new stope-front yealings and stores new being goun-letef (ready by 1st fair) of the property of the story of the s

TO BENT THREE STORY AND BARMEN'
Thrick and shose-front houses on Calumetar, one-hall block south of Twenty-inshies, now, with all moders improvements; very sheap to first-class sonants BUL LOCK BEOS., 80 and 80 Madison-48. LOCK BROS., 50 and 55 Madison - 1.

TO RENT-NO. 67 RUSH-ST., SECOND DOUR north of Indiana, stone front, three-story and basement and sub-ceilar. Apply at Tilexe-st.

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TO RENT.-THE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT MAR To ble-frent house 27 Twenty-fifth-st., 14 rooms, all mod sen improvements, now being put in thorough repair Rous low to good tenant. Apply at 12 Chamber of Com morce.
TO RENT—BRICK MOUSES, OCTAGON FRONTS,
I li rooms, bath-room, and all modern imprevenuests,
Leavite, 460; 1037 West Mource et., near Western
av., 846. Apply to J. WEST, 877 West Monroe-st.
TO RENT—A GOOD S-STORY HOUSE, LARGE
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TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 315 SOUTH SANGAMON.

at, swo-story stone front and Manaard roof, newly painted, grained, calcimined, and papered throughout. Has furneed, gas fathres, stationary tube, and window screens complete. Rent free to May 1. H. H. SHU-FELDT, 18 Adams-d. PRIOF, 186 Adams 45.

FORENT — \$50 - 13 - ROOM HOUSE, 417 MICHIGAN
Lav.: every convenience. Call between 11 and 13. G
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TO RENT—NOS. 211 AND 213 NORTH STATE-ST.
3-story and basements, containing 10 rooms, with all
the modern improvements, to rent closely from May L.
RALLIOTT ANTHONY, No. 50 Dearborn-8. TO RENT-FINE S-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, and Twonty-short of Michigan-av, between Twonty-second and Twonty-short of the foundation May 1. C. N. PIERCE, 160 Dearborn-st., Room & Dearborn-st., Room 6.

TO RENT-NOW BEING PLACED IN COMPLETI
order-The three-story and basement stone-from
dwellings, with two-story brick barn to each, on Mich
igan-av., between Tolireenth and Fourteenth-st., cas
front. Will be ready by May I. Apply to BAIRD 4
BRADLEY, 20 LaSalle-st. BRADLEY, 20 LASAIIC-st.

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Fig. South Chark-st.

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McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison earborn and State, Engagement of Richard II." D'S MUSEUM—Monroe str nd State. Afternoon, "The l g, "Against the World."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street,

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street,

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, April 10, 1876.

The Signal Service predicts warmer, cloud reather, with wind from the southeast.

At the New York Exchange on Saturday the dollar greenback represented 884 to 884

It is stated that the Czar of Russia really intended to abdicate, but that a change for the better in the condition of his health induced him to alter his determination.

O'LEARY, the pedestrian, has shown the people of 'Frisco how a Chicago man can walk when there is money at the end of the trip. He did 500 miles in 149 hours and 32 | Election laws, the reason of the case and

The new and beautiful edifice just completed by the First Baptist Church was dedicated yesterday with appropriate exercises, not omitting a generous subscription for the extinguishment of the church debt. The extinguishment of the church debt. Including is one of the finest and largest in the city, and is a notable acquisition to Chi-

Mention is made in our local columns of a plan of action to be salmitted to the great mass-meeting at the Exposition Building to-morrow night. The matter is in the hands of earnest, conscientious, able men, who en joy the full confidence of the people, and who can be relied upon to recomme worthy of serious consideration.

The Rev. F. W. May, a Methodist minister of Michigan, whose brothers have reflected honor upon their mother-Commonwealth, has been found guilty of adultery and perjury, and suspended from the ministry. less to say that many of the "first families" in the community which he has ornamented steadfastly refuse to believe him fair

Gen. BARCOCK is promptly on hand with a full denial of the testimony of WHITELY con-necting him with the safe-burglary conspira-He has an explanation of his corre-ndence with WHITELY consistent with his theory of innocence, and has assured the President of his ability to completely refute the charges against him. The President, however, is said to have had his fill of exions and theories of innocence, and to have made up his mind at last that he has been grossly deceived and betrayed by the men about him. He is represented as being angry at the manner in which his confidence has some decisive action that shall fitly and forci-bly express his feelings in this regard.

The value of able counsel when a man i in's tight place is curiously illustrated in the case of Gen. BELENAP, who has engaged four eminent and expensive lawyers to conduct his defense before the Senate sitting as a Court or Impeachment. When he resigned his portfolio Belknap was universally believed to be guilty, and there is every reason to suppose he believed it himself. But he had not then heard the evidence, and couldn't be expected to feel sure about it. Moreover he hadn't yet received from his lawyers the assurance that he was perfectly innocent. Now that the Big Four have put their head together and constructed their plan of de-fense, BELENAP seems to have changed places with himself. A flaw has been discovered in Mansn's testimony, and lo! the self-con fessed bribe-taker is innocent, and confident ly expects full vindication. The legal serv-ices of such a set of lawyers would be cheap

at any price. The DELANO family are just now the objects of much solicitude and attention at the hands of the Committee on Expenditures in nection with various land-surveying contracts in Wyoming Territory has been inquired into al interest, with the result of ascertaining that the young man's delicate health required that the Surveyor-General of Wyong should secure for him a share in severa contracts, whereby the sufferer's weak lungs were benefited to the extent of about \$5,000. For this skillful and sful treatment of the patient, Dr. REED, the Surveyor-General, of the Interior, coupled with the hope that care had been taken to avoid any appearance the thanks of DELANO senior, then Secretary of crookedness in prescribing for his sick son. It is shown that ORVILLE GRANT'S health was improved in a similar manner, and that the mountain air of Wyoming also agreed with him when received by mail in regular installments.

unsettled Saturday. Mess pork was active and closed 10c per brl higher, at \$22.10@ 22.15 cash and \$22.27 @22.30 seller May. Lard was active and weak, closing 5c per 100 lbs lower, at \$13.40@14.42\ cash and \$13.52\ @13.55 for May. Meats were less active and steadier, at 8\ \text{g} c for boxed shoulders, 12c for do short ribs, and 12te for do short clears. per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged.
Wheat was moderately active and closed to lower, at 99 to for April and \$1.03 to May.

Division. It is therefore a meeting in which Corn was less active and je lower, closing at 45je for April and 48je for May. Oats were more active and je lower, closing at 31je for April and 38je for May. By was dull and casier, closing at 56e for April and 58e for May. Barley was quiet and casier, closing at 56e for April and 58e for May. Barley was quiet and casier, closing at 56e for April and 58e for May. Barley was quiet and casier, closing at 56e for April and 58e for May. By was quiet and weak, at question has been directed to the question what measure that meeting should

Se decline from Friday's quo weights selling at \$8.00@8.20, and common to good heavy at \$8.10@8.35. Cattle were in fair demand and unchanged—quoted at \$3.50@5.50 for common to choice. Sheep sold at fully Friday's figures, common to extra being in demand at \$5.00@7.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$113.25 in greenbacks at the close.

A TRIBUNE reporter had a talk with DAVE TROBNTON on Saturdy night in regard to his dumping the contents of nine ballot-boxes into one promiscuous heap, from which we extract as follows:

extract as follows:

Thousmon—You see in the Second and in the Fourth Wards the "Silkstockings" induced the proprietors of the places where the voting was to be done to keep their places closed, and consequently the people took the boxes and opened polls at other places. Then the "Silkstockings" took scap-boxes and opened polls in the regular places. The other boxes were not watched, and no notice taken of them, as they believed they would not be accepted. Now, it is my opinion that if any "stuffing" was done it was done in those boxes, as the parties having charge of them could do as they pleased.

done in those boxes, as the parties asking them could do as they pleased.

Reporter—As a good and law-abiding citizen, it would have been your duty to exclude these boxes, to be enabled to place the fraud, if any were perpetrated, by the parties of the parties ad of this, you dumped the ballots all in a hear

Instead of this, you dumped the ballots all in a heap, so as to prevent a proper canvass.

THORNTON—I have acted simply by the advice of eminent, counsel. Evans, FRILLIPS, and others, brought me opinions from Goudy and Tulky the day after the election, to the effect that the votes had to be put in a pite and counted together. I refused to act on their opinions, and went personally to the abovenamed lawyers, and they told me that I must dump the votes in a bite, otherwise I would violate the law. With such advice, how could I have done otherwise than as I have? han as I have?

than as I have?

Reporter—If this be so, then the action of both the West and North Towns would be illegal, for they did canvass the vote by wards?

THORNTON—If they are wrong or violate the law, it is no reason why I should do the same.

The statement that he was advised by ounsel that the law was imperative that all the ballots must be dumped together to be counted, is a self-evident lie. There is no such law, and there is no lawyer in this city who will venture to give the opinion that there is. The usage ever since there has been more than one voting-place in Chicago at town elections has established the law upon that point as by analogy to the other settled precedent it must be held and always has been held, to-wit: that the vote at each subsidiary poll must be counted as at other elections, but the canvass and return must be made "as though all the votes had been cast in the same ballot-box,"-that is, that the entire canvass should be made by the one Board, and one return made of all the votes cast at all the polls. And it is so preposterous that it never was claimed until THORN-TON, GLEASON, ED PHILLIPS, and the rest of the thieves, set it up as a defense of their rascality that the law provided for destroying all evidence of fraud by dumping together the ballots from all the boxes before making the count. Mr. Goudy's card, which will be found in another column, gives the lie direct to Thornton as to the pretended illegal legal advice. Mr. Tuler, the other counsel named by Thornton, has not yet been heard from, but doubtless he also will show THORNTON to have lied about it. Further, Mr. Govov's card shows that the advice given Thornton was that the Canvassing Board (consisting of the eight Assistant Moderators and the two conestants, besides Thornton himself as Modera tor), acting as a Board, must determine in what mode the count should be made, an whether the ballots should be dumped together or counted out of each box sepa rately. What authority Mr. Goupy could find

lation of attorney and client did not exist between himself and THORNTON,-that is, we

dumping process could be legal. But his advice to Thornton was explicit, not that the ballots might be dumped, as Thornton Yet with that advice to act upon, and against the protest of members of the Board present

for venturing the opinion that the Board might

assert, can Mr. Gouny, nor any other lawyer,

show anything in the statute that would war-

rant such procedure on the part of the Board. As Mr. Goudy states that "the re-

dump the contents of all the ballot-b into one pile before beginning the count, we cannot understand. Neither, we venture to

the villainy of the night before.

he did dump the ballots into a heap, destroy-

ing the evidences of fraud and consumma

PEOPLE.

The extraordinary local events of the last week, the bold, brazen, and defiant scorr with which the criminal class have seized the ballot-boxes, and declared the most fraudu lent results, has had the effect of arousin public sentiment to such an extent that the participants may, before they are a week older vainly appeal to the laws they have violated for personal protection from the vengeance of an excited and outraged people. The matter has been the subject of universal discussion vesterday and on Saturday in all parts of the city, and by all classes of people, and the shall not be allowed to profit by their crimes that neither of the scoundrels, Evans, Phillips, Gleason, or Ryan, shall be permitted to to make that prevention certain and absolute whatever measures necessary shall be adopt

may be shot down; the burglar who enters house to rob, puts his life in peril; the man who lifts his hand against the law assume the consequences, and the four men interested in the corruption of the ballot-boxes who have stolen offices, can claim no immunity not conceded to other criminals caught red-handed in the act, and in the

possession of the stolen property.

A public mass-meeting of citizen held at the capacious Exposition Building on Tuesday evening. This is not a party meet-ing; it has been called by Democrats as well as Republicans, and the Democratic City Convention has unanimously indorsed call, and has denounced the fraudulent elec-tion of Evans, Phillips, Gleason, and Evans as "high treason against the sovereign people, and not less reprehensible than armed rebellion." That vast meeting is to give expression to the feelings and will of the whole law-abiding population of Chicago. the South Town alone, but there are many thousands of voters residing in the West and North Towns who share in the ownership of the hundred and fifty millions of proper ty in the South Town, and pay taxes thereon Division. It is therefore a meeting in which

adopt, not only for the redress of the past, out as a security and precedent for the future : and the universal sentiment is, that a body of reputable, responsible men, having the courage and the ability to meet crime face to face, and force it to surrender its stolen gains, shall be constituted as a Committee of Public Safety. We forbear to use the other and more significant term used in other places on occasions of like public grievance. Collecting this public sentiment and reducing it to consistent form, the sug-

appoint a select committee of fifty or sixty good citizens, who shall propose a list of one thousand Republican and Democratic citizens, selected from every ward in the city. and from every profession, trade, business and occupation, and from every nationality The selection to be confined, however, men who earn their living by some honest reputable business or employment. This ommittee of one thousand citizens thus con stituted to compose THE COMMITTEE OF PUB-Executive Committee to be selected, to whom shall be given the power to execute the orders of the Grand Committee. When organ ized, the first thing for the Committee to do s to summon Evans, PHILLIPS, GLEASON, and RYAN, to appear before the Committee, with-out delay or failure, and when they appear to request them to sign a declination or resignation of the offices to which they they resign, then the offices will be vacant, and can be filled as the law directs. If the refuse, then the Committee shall adopt such measures as will result in the certain prevention of either one of these men officiating to any exent in the office which he has stolen. The mee ing of Tuesday night should unhesitatingly de clare that neither one of these men shall ever be permitted to officiate, and to the Committee should be committed full power to deter mine the means, and to execute them, by which this result can be secured.

The crime committed by them is beyond the contemplation of law, and no remedy is provided therefor. The law assumes such an act as impossible, and has, therefore, provided no remedy. The people must do that which the law fails to do, and, as the courts are powerless, the people must furnish the tribunal and the means for executing its

At the same time that the Committee is deal ing with Evans, PHILLIPS, RYAN, and GLEA son, it can consider the case of the villain David THORNTON, and the other election judges who notoriously guilty and under indictment have so far escaped conviction through th nnivance of perjured and corrupt jurors.

These suggestions embody the general drift of public sentiment throughout the city. The whole people are aroused and look to this meeting on Tuesday night to provide th machinery and the power not only to rebuke and defeat the infernal fraud of the town election, but to make the means and the power thus employed so effective for its purpose that for the future no scoundrel will be bold as to invoke the repetition of the popular vengeance against what the Demoratic Convention has so aptly declared to be high treason against the sovereign people, and not less reprehensible than ar

HOW TO ELECT THE MAYOR.

It is now foreordained that HARVEY D. COLVIN cannot and shall not be Mayor of Chicago a year longer. The sentiment of the empromising. If COLVIN small and submit and to it by a voluntary retirement, he will certainly be ousted. His personal bearing on he case, always utterly selfish and low-flung. is now insignificant and obscure as compared with the storm of indignation which has been raised over the bummerism and scounassume, that the opinion given was not paid drelism of which he is regarded as the repfor,—we do not believe that he will give it as resentative. To the extent that he may inization, he will be brushed away as a gadfly. As compared to the general good, his individual badness is of no more consequence vancing troop of cavalry in its charge upon the enemy. Colvin must either get out of the way or expect to be trampled underfoot by the cohorts of the people. So much is

> The next step to consider is how the peo ple shall proceed so as to rid the community of Colvin's official presence and at the same time keep within the law. This is one of the questions to be decided by the Mas Meeting called for Tuesday evening at the Exposition Building. There will be 20,000 people at the meeting. The mass of humanity will be as dense as the space can hold. There will be but a single sentiment, and a There will be but a single better that unanimous concurrence in any effective plan looking to the end to be accomplished. It is well, therefore, that there shall be a proper deliberation as to what is best to be done, in order that the plan submitted may be equal to the task undertaken. It will be well, if and decent element prevailed by an over-possible, to agree upon the presentation of a whelming majority. The resolutions were mas for the emergency upon whom both adopted with cheers by a vote of 113 to 89. parties can agree, that he may receive the the courts of every excuse for falling back on quibbles and technicalities, since their re-fusal to correct the abuses of elections poor as to do him reverence. Thus dahas always been based upon an indisposition to set aside the popular will as expressed at the ballot-box. But this is not enough. The time having passed for calling an election for Mayor as caquired by the present charter, and the Council Ring having insolently refused to afford a lawful opportunity for the expression of the popular will, there seems to be authority provided by the charter for holding the election. The Ring judges in some precincts may possibly refuse to count the votes for Mayor. The Ring members of the Council-may refuse to canvass the vote after it has been cast, for it will fall into their hands. Foreseeing all this, the best thing the people can do is to agree upon a candidate who shall also be elected a nember of the new Council, and may thus be legally chosen to fill the vacancy in the Mayor's office in conformity with the terms of the charter. The provisions of the charter

are as follows : 1. Whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of

1. Whenever a vacancy shall happen in the office of the Mayor, when the unexpired term shall be one year or over from the date when the vacancy occurs, it shall be filled by an election.

2. If the vacancy is less than one year, the City Council shall elect one of its members to act as Mayor, who shall possess all the rights and powers of the Mayor until the next annual election, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

The vacancy was originally more than one year, but the Council refused to do its duty, and refused to call an election. It will be less

whom to choose. But whoever is thus designated must also be elected to the Counci from the ward in which he lives. Thus, if meeting of to-morrow evening, he must be nominated and elected to the Common Council by the voters of the Second Ward, in which he lives, and one of the candidates on each ticket must withdraw in his favor. Or, if it shall be deemed advisable that each of the two parties shall designate a candidate for Mayor, to be voted for at the next election, then both these persons must be elected to the Council from the ward or wards in which they live, so that, whichever party shall pre-vail, the successful candidate may be chosen in compliance with the terms of the charter. The adoption of this course will prevent the defeat of the popular will upon any legal technicality, and will enable the new Ref Council to recognize the new Mayor alone, and proceed without any regard to the man who so insanely undertakes to set the popular will at defiance by holding office after his erm is out. The adoption of this plan will be a formal notice to Ad Interim Colvin that he must quit, and that he had better not stop on the order of his going, but go at once.

COLVIN AND THE DEMOCRATS. Any notion that the movement to ous Colvin from his asurpation of the office of Mayor is in any sense a Republican partisan movement must have been completely dissinated by the decisive action the Democracy took in their City Convention on Saturday. This was a Convention called to nominate a city ticket. It was the party with which Mr. Colvin pretends to have been acting for the past two years and a half. If there was any place where he could look for aid and comfort, it was here. The ticket to be nomnated by this Convention was to depend largely for its success upon the support of the Court-House crowd and the votes of the mob of office-holders whom Colvin has retained in place. It was thus made to their interest, in a partisan sense, to sustain the Colvin usurpation and secure his co-operation and assistance in the approaching election. But the honest and decent element prevailed in the Convention, and it refused yield to the temptation presented to it. Mr. R. DooLITTLE offered a series of resolutions. which, after setting forth the outrages perpetrated in the South Town canvass, proeeded as follows :

WHEREAS, Nothing is more repugnant to the ciples of Democratic government than the holding over of an elective officer after his term of office ha expired,—a practice which savors of usurpation and contempt for the will of the people; and WEIREAS, The Common Council have refused to call a special election to fill the vacancy existing in the

office of Mayor, and, in this course of action, have re eived the approval and support of the Acting May of the city;
Resolved, That we disapprove the action of the common Council as designed to deprive the people of heir right to elect a Mayor.

red, That HARVEY D. COLVIN, having been elevated to power by the votes of the people, is boun in honor and good faith, voluntarily to surrender the people the functions of the office which they co the people the functions of the office which they confided to him, and that the apparent effort on his part to exercise the powers of the office for a year and a half after the expiration of the term to which he was elected is undignified and unworthy; it aggressises the financial embarrassments of the city, and threst-

Resolved, That we favor the action of the Repub idiseas, irrespective of party, to mee as the ac-tion Building on Tuesday evening next, to take ac-tion with reference to the Mayoralty, and that we re-spectfully recommend to that meeting for nomination to the office of Mayor the Hon, Tuesdas Hoxxx.

Of course Colvin had some of his blow and strikers in the Convention, who made desperate appeals on his behalf. The Con-vention was labored with on the ground that Colvin is a Democrat, and is working for the Democratic party, and putting its men nto all the offices. The mover of the resoutions made a few remarks which went nome to the true inwardness of the Convenion. Among other things, he said in reply o one of the ward bummers :

He was clad that Mayor Colvin had at least one man to defend him in public. He was astonished at the il-logical attitude assumed by Mr. Caminon. It was well known that the se-called charter of 1872 was carried by fraud,—unblushing fraud,—at which Harvey D. Colly's himself connived. [Applause and confusion.] He did not propose to make a long-winded speech up-on the subject. It was patent to all that Collyk usurped his office, and a mere technicality could not screen him from odium. He felt coundent that the mass-meeting at the Exposition Building would nomi-nate a Mayor and would elect him. The people would not only elect him, but they would put him in the office. [Loud cheeks, and a few cries of "No."]

MILES KEHOE, one of the bitterest pa tisans in the city, next spoke. He said : The people did not want a man to hold office for orrane party should set. It should not say one thing and act another. The party should not go before the people with shams. The law had been overridden the great principle of Democracy had been trans-gressed, and it was the duty of the Convention to vindicate that principle. He did not know whether a new Mayor could take his seat or not, but he would vote for the nominee on principle.

Strong partisan appeals were made by some ward bummers, catering to the most selfish interests, but it failed. Free discussion was given, and the Colvinites had their manimous vote of the city. This will rob a single vote in his behalf, and in sev eral others he ran down to one and nounced by the Republicans, kicked out by the Democrats, and despised by tax-payers and decent men of all parties, the pos which he occupies before this community less enviable than that of a night-scavenger, and more humiliating than that of a confesse whisky-thief. The vote by wards in favor the resolutions to elect a Mayor, and hoist the usurper out into the street, was as follows:

First Ward.

mortal would forget within six weeks after an English steamer for New York, a writ was

flecting upon him, to which he had responded before the British Courts, in the justice Mr. Thomas Horne shall be designated by the of which he professed confidence, while avowing his determination to stay to acqui himself before them, and that, when the writ was served upon him, gracefully referred the officer serving it to Earl Derby, by which formality Mr. SCHENCE availed himself of his diplomatic privilege evade the suit. These things would have sepened the impression as to the whole affai upen the memory of an ordinary mortal But Mr. Schenck is not an ordinary mortal He is a great poker-player, and forgot it all So, after he has appeared before the Con mouth convicted himself of receiving from the promoters of the scheme shares in the Emma Mine, dividends upon which were guaranteed, all to secure his indorsement, with the weight of his official position added of the project, he demands that the Commit tee shall proceed to try the charges of fraud against him which are now pending in the British Courts. The transaction out of which these charges arise occurred in London. The parties aggrieved are resident there, and have afforded Mr. Schenck full opportunity to meet their charges and proof in the Courts there. The witnesses are there, and the facts can only be got at there Evidently Mr. SCHENCK hasn't forgotten all this when, having availed himself of his diplomatic privilege to steal away from his English suitors and their witnesses, he demands to be exculpated by a Congressional Committee, before which the parties complaining are not represented, and which can not procure the testimony of the swindled share-holders and other witnesses against him. It shows that whatever else the Professor of Poker has forgotten, he still remembers the intellectual game of bluff. It should be beaten by refusal to Mr. SCHENCE of the trial which he demands in the absence of witnesses and prosecutors who await him in the English Courts. He has already confessed to acceptance of the stock, which was simply the price for which his approval of the Emma-Mine scheme was purchas That convicts him of prostitution of his office as American Minister to aid the scheme of stock-jobbers. If he yearns to prove that he was neither knave or fool, and doesn't want to plea the baby act, as he protests he doesn't, the British Courts, in the fairness and justice of which he has professed full confidence, are open to him. There he can confront his acusers and the witnesses against him. Any vindication obtained by dodging them, and before a Congressional Committee which can do nothing but report the absence of proof which he gets out of the way of, will but add

to the disreputable odor of his connection

with the Emma-Mine affair, which he would

wind up by this tricky " bluff " of a defeated

card-player.

The asseverations of TRENOR W. PARK and Gen. Schenck that the Emma Mine is still worth the price it was sold for, and that they can prove it, are very remarkable indee on Foreign Affairs, and still more the stockholders of the Emma Mining Company. The mine was sold for \$5,000,000 gold. Its stock pound, and, if it is still worth \$5,000.000. PARK and SCHENCK can make good their loss in the property, and much more, by buying i up at the present depreciation. To say that the mine is still worth what it sold for is like saying two and two make seven. The mine is not now worth what it sold for, and it never was! What its prospective value may be is quit

another question, and if Schenck and Park would content themselves with expressing the opinion, or venturing the predictio that a body of ore will eventually be found below the old workings rich enough and extensive enough to make it worth \$5,000,000, able to the stockholders and the public, according to the estimate they might place upon SCHENCE and PARK as geologists and min experts. The speculative or ideal value of the Emma Mine is the value that anybody chooses to place upon it. The actual value is what it can be bought for in open market. We presume that Gen. SCHENCE, having never seen the property, but being deeply in and the public may arrive at, has taken the statements of PARK and others for absolute truth, and consequently feels justified in saying to the Committee that he has been neither a knave nor a dupe, and that the mine is still worth all that was paid for it, to-wit: \$5,000,000. At the latest accounts, the Emma Mine was

still closed up, with no ore coming out of it,

and no work in progress to dem

existence of ore. The profitable working of the mine was interrupted by a "fault" in the rocks, and the presumption among geolo gists is that there exists a vein of ore at some point beneath the old workings, belonging t the Emma property. This is so better than conjecture, because it is based upon analogies drawn from other mines on the Pacific Coast. and not a matter of proof warranting the statements attributed to SCHENCE and PARK in the reports of their recent testimony. A letter was published in the Cincinnati Gazette a short time ago saying that a tunnel had been driven under the old workings and had struck the Emma vein. The writer added that everybody conceded that it was the Amma vein, except the owners of the tunnel. They, of course, claimed that it was their vein, and being the only persons in a position to form any judgment as to the ownership, and likewise having possession, which is said to be nine points in mining law as well as other kinds of law, they will naturally hold the vein, if they have really found one, until ousted by a lawsuit or placated by a compromise. While the fair presumption is that any vein struck by the tunnel company under the Emma hill in proximity to the boundaries of the Emma, patent does belong to the Emma Company, it is impossible for anybody to determine this fact except by accurate measurements, and, in the last resort, by boring downward or following the vein upward, to see where it leads. Neither of these methods of arriving at the its occurrence, that, as he was about to board ed to. Therefore the statements of Gen. SCHENCE and Mr. PARE are to be taken as the Mayor until the next annual election, and until is successor is elected and qualified.

The vacancy was originally more than one year the day after the new Council and election. It will be less than one year the day after the new Council shall organize, and the only way to fill it, under the law, will be for the Council to choose of the Council

was sold for, that fact will be known in due time, and Gen. SCHENCE will get the benefit of it. But it has no bearing on the question whether our Minister to England was justified in becoming a Director in the Company when it must have been known to himself as well as to STEWART and PARE, that the object of his assuming that position was to give character and confidence to the scheme mong the people to whom he was accredited as a public envoy.

It seems that Jrw GLEASON is an old and experienced hand at ballot-box cheating. He was indicted for corruptly refusing to make return of the votes cast in one of the precincts of the Fourth Ward last fall, whereby over 900 citizens were disfranchised at that election. Wirr Dexfers to GLEASON

fere to GILEASON:

He stated that he had helped to presecute the man named JAMES GILEASON in the Criminal Court for not making election returns, but, though he advatted his guilt, the jury was composed of just such men as had controlled the ballots of cutzens last Tuesday. Courts were inadequate. The Rebellion could not have been put down by the Circuit Court of Cook County. The Rebels did the same as the ruffians of Chicago had done and what was done with them? They shot them. It is highly interesting to know that the pre-

cious person of Dave Thomnton was sacredly guarded Saturday night by a squad of police specially detailed for that duty. David is a rare product of bummerism in our midst, and if one thing more than another is settled, it is that we shall not behold his like again, save mayhar angling at a rope's end, and it may be well tha he should be guarded carefully, as the last of his species in Chicago. But wherefore this extreme licitude about his security Saturday night The people were not hunting after him to have her they go ont on a hunt of that sort there will be too many thousand of them for all the police in the city to save him. But the people were simply quietly considering the situation that night. It was only David's own sense of guilt that made a coward of him. So well did he know that he richly deserved hanging that he expected nothing less, should be fail into the hands of the people, and he sent for the police and fled, though none pursued. And the police, who sympathized and frater-nized with him and his ruffians and thieves in their lawless outrages, rushed to his protection Buckley who was so concerned about the safety of this delectable person? Why was the solici-tude displayed for the protection of this one gambler and rough so much more lively than for the protection of decent law-abiding citizens against him and his ruffians at the election? In the estimation of the police authorities, his person manifestly is more sacred than that of all the citizens whom his builies overswed or election-day, when by force and fraud he was made Moderator of the town meeting.

There was great reje ing on Saturday in the Village of Edgewood, on the Illinois Central Railroad, over the discovery of a fine vein of coal. A farmer named Lax, living close to the place, has sunk a shaft 290 feet, at which depth Although it is fully 200 miles from Chicago to Edgewood, we believe this to be the first workable vein of coal that has been found on the line of the Illinois Central Road south of this city. Our townsman Gallowar, who has just been "counted out" of the Collectorship of t South Division, laid out the Town of Edgewood and is the principal proprietor thereof. The discovery of the fact that his town is underland by a 6-foot vein of good coal will be no injury to

The beauty of our present postal law, enacted for the benefit of the express companies, and which Mr. HAMLIN is defending in the Senate, is manifest from the fact that the other day a Detroit manifest from the fact that the other day a Detroit seed firm, having a large lot of catalogues to distribute, sent them over the river to Windsor, Ont., mailed them there to post-offices in the United States, and saved \$3,170 by the opera-United States, and saved \$3,170 by the opera-tion. The profits will not seem so large, how-ever, when it is stated that, under our postal treaty with Canada, the postage on "third-class matter" from the Dominion to any post-office in the United States is but one-fourth what is is between bost-offices in the United States.

This resolution was unanimously adopted by the Democratic City Convention on Saturday, by a loud shout that seemed to mean business

that THORNTON, EVANS, PHILLIPS, GLEASON, and BYAN do not intend to wait in Chicage for an answer to their conundrum, "What are you go-ing to do about it?" from Tuesday's mass-meet-ing, but will receive dispatches at Windsor, Can.

There is one thing that may be set down as certain, which is, that Ep PRILLIPS and MIKE EVANS will never again assess taxes and collect them from the people of the South Town. There will be no more blackmail and percentages paid

JEFFERSON said of office-holders, "Few die and none resign." There are four ballot-box stuffers in Chicago who claim to be office-holders, who probably will die if they don't

The citizens of Chicago appear to be pretty rapidly making up their minds as to "what they are going to do about it." To-morrow evening they will probably be read y to explain it.

MIKE EVANS, ED PHILLIPS, and JIM GLEASON ask in chorus, "Well, what are ye goin' to doo about it?" Let them wait until Tuesday night and perhaps they will find out.

MIKE EVANS. ED PHILLIPS, JIM GLEASON, and PAT BYAN would do a wise thing if they imitated Capt. Scott's 'coon, and climb down hefore the people shoot.

PERSONAL.

Jennie Collins, of Boston, the working-girls' triend, had her pocket picked of \$220 the other

Constant Mayer, the well-known New York rtist, will take a summer vacation in Europe, sailing May 1. The Faculty of the Johns Hopkins University

Henry Ward Beecher says if Calvinism were the doctrine of God he would reject it. In that case God would probably deal roughly with Mr.

Daniel Drew confesses that he was over by the passion for gambling in stocks. He always thought he could stop when he wanted to, but he never could.

but he never could.

It is understood that Mr. F. B. Warde, now acting at McVicker's Theatre in this city, is engaged as leading man for next season at John McCullough's California Theatre.

St. Louis Republican: "The first name of a California journalist is Le Grande, and it's and so think of a man with such a title having to write a paragraph about a dog-fight."

The resemblance of the House of David to the House that Jack Built should be pointed out by some gifted rhymer. Who the rats are that eat the malt that lies in the House of David, everybody knows.

planded each of the prec ers, appre bonesty and substan been said.

A. T. Stewart was so pleased with the Meissonier for which he paid \$200,000 the wrote to the artist for his picture; he acceived in return, so the story goes, a portrait of Meissonier painted by himself.

Prof. Tice, of St. Louis, desires to have known that his weather forecasts are "compa-hensive," and are not intended to apply to as particular locality on the earth's surface. The ought to be coming true at the antipodes about

The new comedy entitled "Twins," by A Q Wheeler, dramatic editor of the New York World, and J. P. Mackaye, is to be produced as Wellack's Theatra part, Wednesday, 19 Wallack's Theatre next Wednesday night W. Wheeler has some reputation at stake upon the

Williams College is to be represented at the Centennial by a set, in uniform binding of all the books recently written by members of the Faculty and others closely connected with the ollege. Dr. Durfee, the statistician, is of cours

The admirable French Comedy Company which has been playing with indifferent succes this season in New York, New Orleans, as Philadelphia, will pay a second visit to Bosts this week. In any city with a large Francis speaking population performances of this nature ought be highly successful.

A fallen woman died last week at Youngstown, O., clasping to her breast an old and tab town, O., clasping to ber breast an old and ta-tered letter from her mother, which, with he last breath, she kiesed passionately. She said to the bystanders: "When I am dead—mind when I am dead—I want you to telegraph to my

A United Brother in Ohio stopped his mi A United Brother in Onlo stopped his sub-scription to the Dayton Telescope because it had published a fable in which a worm that had been cut into opened a conversation with a man. The United Brother believed with Rousseau, that people should not read fables less they might believe that beasts and birds really talked.

A German journal ridicules the news its thich save that the Duchess of Ed return to the paternal roof because she has no been granted precedence over the Queen's dang-ters. The unquestioned rules of court stigasts give the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg rail next after the Prince and Princess of Wales Prof. Pepper's apparatus, including the ghost

and other startling effects, were sold at Sheril's sale a few weeks ago to satisfy a debt of some years' standing. They were yesterday purchase by Prof. Towne, of Louisville, and will probab find their way back into the hands of Pepper, who is engaged to deliver a course of lecture is that city. An effort was made in Chicago a redeem them for the first owner, but with

Mr. Trevelvan's new biography of Lord Macaulay gives a wonderful example of his ament incredible powers of memory. As a mere by, he once went with his father to make an afte-noon call; he found on the table Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel." which he had never see pefore; while his elders were talking he derous ed the volume; and en his return home be able to repeat to his mother as many ea she had the patience or the stren One of Weston's competitors in a walking natch in England was a man of the name of Martin, who had his skull trepanned after the martin, who had his skull trepansed after the battle of Inkermann, his breastbone and seemi ribs set after the storming of Redan, and a bi-let taken out of his right leg during the India mutiny. In consequence of the wound in his head he was subject to epileptic fits, and he was seized in this manner during his match with

great thing in statesmanship is imagination, and the want of it is the reason why most men ful in public life." The London correspondent of the New York Tribuns, commenting on this space. New York Tribune, commenting ism, says: "The English are b

The New York Tribune has broken with Paul, its watering-place and Euro correspondent, in a characteristical by a loud shout that seemed to mean business on Tuesday evening next:

WIXERDAR, There is strong reason to believe that the whole proceedings of the last town election of South Cheago have been characterized by stupendous and unblushing frauds:

WERE AND THE SECTION OF THE SE

demning "John Paul" for flippancy and a reverence. "John Paul" may be "flippant as irreverent," but he is not stupid or cowardly or treacherous or a stock-jebbing stool-pigeon.

A young man of Portsmouth, N. H., who was numbered with the ungodly, went home from church with his girl the other night and rashly accepted an invitation to "come in." Family prayers were immediately broached by the head of the house, and when the pious parent hel warmed himself to his work he prayed that "the young man who, for the time being, is our midst, may be directed towards his Father's house." The young man, in high dudgeon, and without more ado, seized his hat and stroke away home, saying that a hint was better than a kick to a mule. kick to a mula. If Florence, the actor, is obliged to pay the

If Florence, the actor, is obliged to pay in \$25,000 in which he has been mulcted by July Daly, on the bail-bond of Fields, the departed Ring thief, he will be left comparatively a por man. He has made several fortunes, and, being open-handed and generous to an unusual degree he has spent about all he has made, joining this relatives in his ewn good luck. "The Mighty Dollar" has proved a sort of a bonastio him, but it cannot as yet have "panned out more than \$25,000. Barney Williams. It brother-in-law of Florence, on the other hand, sweatthy. It is said that he put \$100,000 in baffor his daughter, now 11 years of age, or the contraction of the said that he put \$100,000 in baffor his daughter, now 11 years of age, or the said that he put \$100,000 in baffor his daughter, now 11 years of age, or the said that he put \$100,000 in baffor his daughter, now 11 years of age, or the said that he put \$100,000 in baffor his daughter, now 11 years of age, or the said that he put \$100 the put

The New York Sun advises Mr. Bennets The New York Sun advises Mr. Bennest be suppress "the vulgar, trifling, and utterly slip haif column which he prints daily on his other wise able editorial page, under the heading of 'Personal Intelligence.' Wit and humor, as Mr. Bennett well knows, are most desirable spins for the newspaper dish; but you can't make black sand pepper, simply because it looks like it, nor will squash take the place of curry because it looks. cause it looks yellow." The trouble with the thing he writes, and, as he never succeeds to becomes at times monotonous. Chunks of fast are the best things for personal columns, after all. The Sun, like The Tennung, has a column of news items, the design of which is to after entertainment by giving news rather than by making pune or airnog cheap wit.

making puns or airing cheap wit.

BOTHL ARRIVALA.

PE rmer House—Charles F. Swift, New York; D. W.
Marsh, Benton, M. T.; E. Morgan, Baltimore; F. S.
Chase, Springfield; Daniel A. Hunt, Frovidence; E.
M. Bussell, Galesburg; J. J. Boyd and J. J. Baman, alliwaukes; J. G. Flanders, Milwaukes; iam Chambers, Omaha; Col. F. D. Grank, U. S. Aryi
Charles de Young, San Francisco; Grand Faste
H. T. Paddock and wife (Maggie Mitchell), New York
Capt. James Allen, United States Army; the Heart
Morgan, New London, Conn.; William A. John
Philadelphia; Col. Edward T. France,
ford; M. M. Frice, St. Louis; H. C.
Conn. Topans; J. A. Brown, San France,
D. L. Manson and N. A. Hamilton, New Land
Col. W. D. Bean, Memphis... I Veneral Heart D.
E. Mania, Clinton, La.; John H. Hayes, Boston; G. Challe Challes Control of the Contro

POLITICAL

County-Attorney Rountree's Views the Proposed Abandonment of Township Organization.

Hen. W. C. Goudy Explains His Advice t Dave Thornton in the Matter of the South Town Infamy.

A New Plan Proposed by Prominen Republicans for the Election of a Mayor.

The Solicitude of Beveridge and Cullot for the Interests of Logan.

Press Comments on the Strengt of the Washburne Movement.

ABOLISHING TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIO LETTER FROM JOHN M. ROUNTREE.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, April 9.—Permit me to reply to y

ntorial of this morning upon the subject snahip organization. The statement it of us, that I have undertaken to render t

elaimed for two or three years that township ganization was abolished in Cook County by 7, Art. 10, of the Constitution of Illinois. section is as follows: "The county affairs of County shall be managed by a Board of Commissioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom a be elected from the City of Chicago and it from the towns outside of said city, in . manner as may be provided by law."

be elected from the City of Chicago and from the towns outside of said city, in a manner as may be provided by law."

The Supreme Court, at its last September a sion, decided that township organization was abdished in this county.

There seems to be an almost universal deupon the part of the people of this city to at ish town organization in this county in the my designated by law, namely, by presenting to County Board a petition, duly signed, request them to submit the question to the people of entire county at the next fall election, and Board's submitting it.

If township organization should be sholish the Sheriff of the county becomes the Collect of the taxes, and the County Treasurer becomes the Assosor.

In the country towns throughout the counthe desire to retain township organization far as I have been informed by prominent zeas from the country, is as universal as is desire in the city to abolish it. There is a versity of opinion among prominent mem of the legal profession as to when township organization can be sholished in County, by reason of the foregoing constitutional provision. If the attempt is make abolish it next fall, and the wayrants for collection of the revenue are delivered to Sheriff, it is very clear that the collect of that revenue will depend any upon the final determination the Supreme Court of the question of our pot to abolish tewnship organization, and if that eision should be adverse to the power, the enue cannot be collected.

Instead of expressing an opinion upon question, as you seem to think I have. I head to members of the County Board, when have consulted me upon the subject, that it much as this doubt exists in the minds of yers of achtowledged ability, and inamme the law was not perfectly clear, I thought it safe course to have the petition presented to Board at an early day, for the Board, as a matter of form, decline to call an election, if the Supreme Court let an applicable made for a mandamus, upon an agreed a when the entire matter can be adjudicated, accan and wou

ourse of proceeding.

There is not in my opinion any practical

There is not in my opinion within cessity for township organization within limits of Chicago, nor have I the least desir perpetuate it, your editorial to the cont notwithstanding. I do not believe the Cor Board has the least desire to thwart the wi

After the reception of the above letter if r. Rountree, a reporter called upon him a made the following additional statement. He said if it should be concluded to radent to have the Supreme Court dune in advance whether towards and the said in the control of the court dune in advance whether towards are the supreme Court dune in advance whether towards are the supreme Court dune in advance whether towards are the supreme Court dune in advance whether towards are the supreme Court dune in the c

THE SOUTH TOWN FRAUD. DECIDENCE REFERENCE is Dave Thornton's explanation made to porter. Thornton, who was selected to ballot-box stuffers as the fittest man of the do the work, and by them was should ballot-box stuffers as the fittest man of the to do the work, and by them was shouled a Moderator of the South Town mesting it, who himself from the start and through the whole reacelly business was a placidly admits that he "thinks" therefrauds in the election. He adds that he nothing to do with them. That, of course, be expected. It is invariably the plea o chief secoundrel who had most to do with perpetration of such infamies, that he nothing to do with it." But what were he fileason doing in the safe containing the boxes at lo'cicek in the night? He doe explain that mysterious transaction. Of from Thornton, this protest_can aimply be as an involuntary confession of guilt_frauds, he impudently asserts, as also have been expected from him, are charges the "Silkstockings." Upon diligent in we find that in the alang of the tand pimps every man who is thise or pimp, and who makes an est living, is a "Silkstocking." The Silkstockings, those of gorgeous as heavy gold chains, loud jewelry, shining patent leather boots, and radiant diamond like unto whom Solomon in all his glor, not arrayed, are the gentry who tool not, not the honest portion of the community. Ton's avocation as keeper of the rum-mill is the headquarters of all these, establish right to be numbered among them; ar fine satire with which he deriselyely style plundered the Silkstockings, cannot fail appreciated.

T. Stewart was so pleased with the sonier for which he paid \$300,000 the rote to the artist for his picture; he rereturn, so the story goes, a portrait of

nt that his weather forecasts are "compre-ive," and are not intended to apply to any cular locality on the earth's surface. The t to be coming true at the antipodes about

sier, dramatic editor of the New York id, and J. P. Mackaye, is to be produced a ack's Theatre next Wednesday night. Mr. r has some reputation at stake upon the

the admiratic French Comedy Company, ch has been playing, with indifferent success season in New York, New Oricana, and ladelphia, will pay a second visit to Boston week. In any city with a large French-

letter from her mother, which, with her breath, she kissed passionately. She said to bystanders: "When I am dead—mind, a I am dead—I want you to telegrapa to my

Prof. Pepper's apparatus, including the ghost and other startling effects, were sold at Shariff's who is engaged to deliver a course of lectures in hat city. An effort was made in Chicago to seem them for the first owner, but without

one of Weston's competitors in a walking-match in England was a man of the name of Martin, who had his skull trepanned after the battle of Inkermann, his breastbone and several ribs set after the storming of Redan, and a bul-let taken out of his right leg during the Indian mutiny. In consequence of the wound in his head he was subject to epileptic fits, and he was selved in this manner during his match with Weston.

great thing in statesmanship is imagination, and the want of it is the reason why most men fall in public life." The London correspondent of the New York Tribuse, commenting on this aphorism, says: "The English are beginning to think a Minister may have too much as well as too little imagination, and that in Mr. Disraell's case, some of it might advantageously be replaced by sound common sense and solidity of convision."

The New York Tribune has broken with John Paul, its watering-place and European fung correspondent, in a characteristically mean and sneaking manner. His last latter is published without the usual line, "From our regular correspondent," and appended to it is a note three weeks old, from a New Haven subscriber, con-

weeks old, from a New Haven subscriber, condemning "John Paul" for flippancy and inreverence. "John Paul" may be "flippant and
irreverent," but he is not stupid or cowardly or
treacherous or a stock-jobbing stool-pigeon.

A young man of Portsmouth, N. H., who was
numbered with the ungodly, went home from
church with his girl the other night and rashly
accepted an invitation to "come in." Family
prayers were immediately broached by the head
of the house, and when the pious parent had
warmed himself to his work he prayed that
"the young man who, for the time being, is in
our midst, may be directed towards his Father's
house." The young man, is high dudgeon, and
without more ado, seized his hat and strode
away home, saying that a hint was better than a
kick to a mule.

If Forence, the actor, is obliged to pay the

kick to a mule.

If Fiorence, the actor, is obliged to pay the \$25,000 in which he has been muleted by Judge Daly, on the bail-bond of Fields, she departed Ring thief, he will be left comparatively a poor man. He has made several fortunes, and, being open-handed and generous to an unusual degree, he has spent about all he has made, joining all his relatives in his ewn good luck. "The Mighiy Dollar" has proved a sort of a boname to him, but it cannot as yet have "panned out more than \$25,000. Barney Williams, the brother-in-law of Florence, on the other hand, is weathy. It is said that he put \$100,000 in bash for his daughter, now 11 years of age, on the day of her birth, and that money is still untouched.

The New York Sun advises Mr. Bennett to

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day of her birth, and that money is still intouched.

The New York Sus advises Mr. Bennett to suppress "the vulgar, trifling, and utterly silly half column which he prints daily on his otherwise able editorial page, under the heading of 'Personal Intelligence.' Wit and humor, as Mr. Bennett well knows, are most desirable spices for the newspaper dish; but yon can't make black sand pepper, simply because it looks like it, nor will aquach take the place of curry because it looks yellow." The trouble with the Herald man is that he tries to be funny in everything he writes, and, as he never succeeds, he becomes at times monotonous. Chunks of fact are the best things for personal columns, after the best things for personal columns, after all. The Sun, like THE TRIBUNE, has a column of news items, the design of which is to afford entertainment by giving news rather than by making puns or aining cheap wit.

BOTEL ABRIVALS.

PS PROF HOUSE—Charles F. Swift, New York; D. W. Marsh, Benton, M. T.; B. Morgan, Baltimore; F. R. Chase, Springfield; Daniel A. Hunt, Frovidence; E. M. Russell, Galesburg; J. J. Beyd and J. J. Rageman, Milwatkes; J. G. Flanders, Milwatkes; William Chambers, Omaha; Col. F. D. Grant, U. S. Army; Charles de Young, San Francisce; Grand Pacificall. T. Faddock and wife (Maggie Mitchell), New York; Carles de Young, San Francisce; Grand Pacificall, M. M. Price, St. Louis; H. C. Garbson, Topera; J. A. Brown, San Francisco; D. L. Manson and N. A. Hamflion, New York; Col. W. D. Bean, Memphis Tremont House—Dr. & Money, Rose Springfield; the Hon, G. W. Latimer, Derroit, C. Poppeles, New York; Col. R. L. Lundey, New York; D. Rose, Bring, Ch. R. B. Ansey, Mineral Point; J. R. Carson, Rochester, Manager Blue Line; Col. D. W. York; Col. R. L. Lindely, New York; D. Railroad; Col. R. S. Ansey, Mineral Point; J. R. Carson, Rochester, Manager Blue Line; Col. D. W. Thomas, Ost.; L. J. Chamber, Mr. P. L. Gilbon Lev. U. R. Army; Col. R. L. Lindely, New York; D. Schuller, Rev York; C. Schuller, Per York; L.

POLITICAL

County-Attorney Rountree's Views on the Proposed Abandonment of Township Organization.

Hen. W. C. Goudy Explains His Advice to Dave Thornton in the Matter of the South Town Infamy.

A New Plan Proposed by Prominent Republicans for the Election of a Mayor.

The Solicitude of Beveridge and Cullom for the Interests of Logan.

Press Comments on the Strength of the Washburne Movement.

ABOLISHING TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATION

LETTER FROM JOHN M. ROUNTREE.

To the Edutor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, April 9.—Permit me to reply to your editorial of this morning upon the subject of township organization. The statement it con-tains, that I have undertaken to render the

claimed for two or three years that township or-ganization was abolished in Cook County by Sec. 7, Art. 10, of the Constitution of Illinois. That County shall be managed by a Board of Com-missioners of fifteen persons, ten of whom shall be elected from the City of Chicago and five from the towns outside of said city, in such manner as may be provided by law."

manner as may be provided by law."

The Supreme Court, at its last September session, decided that township organization was not abolished in this county.

There seems to be an almost universal desire upon the part of the people of this city to abolish town organization in this county in the mode designated by law, namely, by presenting to the County Board a petition, duly signed, requesting them to submit the queetion to the people of the entire county at the next fall election, and the Board's submitting it.

If township organization should be abolished, the Sheriff of the county becomes the Collector of the taxes, and the County Treasurer becomes the Assessor.

e Assessor.
In the country towns throughout the country

the Assessor.

In the country towns throughout the county the desire to retain township organization, so far as I have been informed by prominent citizens from the country, is as universal as is the desire in the city to abolish it. There is a diversity of opinion among prominent members of the legal profession as to whether township organization can be abolished in Cook County, by reason of the foregoing constitutional provision. If the attempt is made to abolish it next fall, and the warrants for the collection of the revenue are delivered to the Sheriff, it is very clear that the collection of that revenue will depend entirely upon the final determination by the Supreme Court of the question of our power to sholish tewnship organization, and if that decision should be adverse to the power, the revenue cannot be collected.

Instead of expressing an opinion upon this question, as you seem to think I have, I have said to members of the County Board, when they have consulted me upon the subject, that inasmuch as this doubt exists in the minds of lawyers of acknowledged ability, and inasmuch as the law was not perfectly clear, I though it the act course to have the petition presented to the Board at an early day, for the Board, as a mere master of form, decline to call an election, and then at the next June session of the Supreme Court let an application be made for a mandamus, upon an agreed case, when the entire matter can be adjudicated, as it can aed would be in ample time to permit submitting the question to the people at the fall election, if the Supreme Court should decide it could be done. We would then have a decision of the Supreme Court upon the subject, and the cellection of the revenue next year would be asved from peril.

It seems to me that every prodent citizen will at once see the propriety and wisdom of such a course of present of the course of pre the Supreme Court of the question of our power to abolish tewnship organization, and if that desistion should be adverse to the power, the revenue cannot be collected:

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It seems to me that every prodent citizen will at once see the propriety and wisdom of such a course of proceeding.

There is not in my opinion any practical necessity for township organization within the limits of Chicago, nor have I the least desire to perpetuate it, your editorial to the contrary notwithstanding. I do not believe the Country Board has the least desire to thwart the will of the people upon this subject. Yours, etc.,

JOHN M. ROUNTREE.

After the recenting in the distriction of the special with the same understanding as that

notwithstanding. I do not believe the County Board has the least desire to thwart the will of the people upon this subject. Yours, etc.,

JOHN M. ROUNTEEZ.

After the reception of the above letter from Mr. Rountres, a reporter called upon him, and he made the following additional statement:

He said if it should be concluded to be pradent to have the Supreme Court determine in advance whether township organization sould be abolished in Cook County, and thereby secure the collection of the revenue, he would advise the making of an agreed case, at the least possible expense and without delay, so that the Court might determine the question at its June session at Mount Vernon. In order to do so, it would be necessary, he said, and he would advise, the preparation and presentation of a petition, signed by the requisite number of the legal voters of the county, to the County Board within the next few weeks. He had no disposition to resist the application for a mandamus, as suits are ordinarily resisted, but would be willing for the Supreme Court to decide the question without argument, if it would do so. He believed, however, that the application for a mandamus would be opposed by some of the citizens of the country towns, where township organization was regarded in a more favorable light, and in some instances as a necessity.

THE SOUTH TOWN FRAUD.

THE SOUTH TOWN FRAUD.

DECIDEDLY REFRESHING
is Dave Thornton's explanation made to a reporter. Thornton, who was selected by the
ballot-box stuffers as the fittest man of them all to do the work, and by them was shouldered in a Moderator of the South Town meeting to do it, who himself from the start and throughout it who himself from the start and throughout the whole rascally business was a fraud, placidly admits that he "thinks" there were frauds in the election. He adds that he had nothing to do with them. That, of course, was to be expected. It is invariably the plea of the shief scoundrel who had most to do with the perpetration of such infamies, that he "had nothing to do with it." But what were he and Gleason doing in the safe containing the baboxes at 1 o'clock in the night? He does boxes at locicck in the night? He does not explain that mysterious transaction. Coming from Thoraton, this protest can simply be taken as an involuntary confession of guilt. The frauds, he impudently asserts, as also was to have been expected from him, are chargeable to the "Silkstockings." Upon diligent inquiry, we find that in the slang of the thieves and pimps every man who is not a thief or pimp, and who makes an honest living, is a "Silkstocking." The real Silkstockings, those of gorgeous apparel, heavy gold chains, loud jewelry, shining hats, patent leather boots, and radiant diamond stude, like unto whom Solomon in all his glory was net arrayed, are the gentry who toil not, neither do they spin. They subsist by depredation upon the honest portion of the community. Thornton's avocation as keeper of the rum-mill which is the headquarters of all these, establishes his right to be numbered among them; and the fine satire with which he derisively styles the plundered the Silkstockings, cannot fail to be appreciated.

The honest folk, in plain English, it is, as Dave does not

an interview with the Moderator at the late an interview with the Moderator at the late election in South Chicago he is represented as asying that I told him he must dump all of the bailots in one pile, otherwise he would violate the law! No such statement was made by me, nor anything like it. He asked the question, whether the ballots ought to be thrown together or counted by the box. This I answered by reading the following provision of the statute: "At the closing of the polis, all the said ballot-boxes shall be brought together at the polling-place where the said Town Clerk acts as clerk of the election, and the votes shall be canvassed at the same time and in the same manner, and the return thereof made the same as if all the votes had been cast in the same ballot-box." I then told him that this was the only regulation on the subject in the statute, and in my opinion the Canvassing Board must decide the mode of counting, and whether the count should be made by the box or all together. But I advised him that, as there was a questian at two polling-places as to the validity of the vote, in any event each of the boxes kept at these places ought to be canvassed separately and the evidence preserved so it could be used by any person interested in the result.

It may be added that the relation of attorney

separately and the evidence preserved so it could be used by any person interested in the result.

It may be added that the relation of attorney and client did not exist in this case. I uniderstood Mr. Thornton to be honestly seeking information as to his official duties as a judge of an election, and gave him such as I had without fee or the expectation of one. W. C. Goudy.

THE CONSPINATORS.

A TRIBUNE reporter happened yesterday to cross the paths of Mike Evans and David Thornton, and found each feeling tremendously blue regarding the unenviable notoriety to which they have attained. Evans was particularly out of sorts, and had very little to say. In answer to a question as to how he felt, he replied, "Alright, they have not hing me yet," or at least that is what he said translated into pronounceable English. "If Galloway can cry as well as he howls about fraud, and will come around to me and cry for the office. I will give it to him, and I guess the other officers would do the same." He continued in the same strain at some length, and wound up by assailing the resolutions regarding the frauds passed by the Democratic Convention. Hereafter he asserts he will be a Republican, as he believes the Republicans are gentlemen enough not to assail a brother until they have reason for so doing. The Democratic Convention, but, expecting that some such move would be instigated, he filled his place with an alternate, and staid at home. He, too, is bitter in his denunciation of the Democratic Convention.

Evans and his crowd have a deal of assumption in proposing to join the Republican ranks after such outrages as they have been guilty of. Kicked out by their own party, they attempt to shelter under the protection of the paliadium of honest ballot-boxes.

WEAT IS PROPOSED BY PROMINENT REPUBLICANS.

Upon maturer reflection a number of Republican leaders have come to the conclusion that the Republican Convention devoted too much time to debate concerning the delegations which the bummer element attempted to palm off upon them, and too little time to the and too little time to the discussion of the merits of the several candidates. The ticket is conceded to be a very weak one in various respects. The Campaign Committee, which meets this morning, will attempt to force the resignation of two of the principal candidates, Clark Lipe and Caspar Butz. The first is exceedingly objectionable to a large class of Republicans, and the second has a checkered political record, and politics pretends to be a Republican. These sentiments found vent yesterday in a consultation between Republican leaders held at the Palmer House,

Mr. Hoyne as a joint candidate for Mayor, and hence the Democratic Campaign Committee will be in duty bound to respect the vote of the Convention, in placing Mr. Hoyne on their ticket under the same understanding as that which will place him upon the Republican ticket. To take the place of Clark Lipe, no prominent name has yet been proposed, but plenty are to be found when the time comes. By some it has been suggested that the Democratic nomines, Mr. Briggs, be placed upon the ticket, and the only objection to this move appears to be that such a combination would substantially be an overthrow of the Republican party.—Executive Committee, ward clubs, and all,—and a blending together of the best elements of both parties in an honest, upright, anti-ballot-box-stuffing, Reform ticket, designed to effectually hoist Colvin and his crew into very thin air. The objections to Mr. Butz will probably take fully as virulent a form, but who the new nomines will be its yet unknown. Both changes will be brought before the Republican Campaign Committee at their meeting this morning, and, it is said, the most sensible thing that will be proposed at the meeting will be to submit the matter to the Exposition Building mass-meeting. Regarding Aldermen, it is thought best to place the ward nominees only on the ticket, with the possible exception of such nominees as were selected by fraudulent votes at the primaries.

Another excellent move that has been suggested to be placed before the grand mass-meeting is the nomination of an entirely new ticket for the South Town offices, selected equally from the very choicest men in both parties, and a formal demand, in the name of a long-suffering Chicago public, upon the social made in good faith by both parties, could not fail to result in the fullest harmony and the greatest satisfaction to tax-payers, and it is believed that the bummers who wrongly claim that they were elected would succumb to the pressure,—in other/words, they would rather resign than allow the continued publication and

PUBLIC SENTIMENT. VALE FOR ALDERMAN—SIXTH WARD.
To the Editor of The Chicago Iribune:
CHICAGO, April 8.—"New brooms sweep clean." Now that the well-meaning citizens of Chicago try to clean that dirty Augean-stail, the City Government, from top to bottom, it seems to me a necessity that we know the brooms which we intend to use in the Council by means of the next Aldermanic election. As far as concerns the Sixth Ward, I am able to give you some information about the candidate, Mr. Henry

some information about the candidate, Mr.Henry Valk.

Being a man of a very etrong, determined, like unto whom Solomon in all his glory was better tester boots, and radiant diamond stude, like unto whom Solomon in all his glory was better the property who toil not, neither do they spin. They subsist by depredation upon the housest portion of the community. Thornton's avocation as keeper of the rum-mill which is the headquarters of all these, establishes in right to be numbered among them; and the plundered the Silkstockings, cannot fail to be appreciated with which he derinively styles the plundered the Silkstockings, cannot fail to be appreciated. The housest folk, in plain English, it is, as Dave carefully explains, who must be held responsible for letting his thieves and bummers steel off with the require ballot-boxes of the Second and Fourth Wards, and, as a "side-show" performance sinf these all thitum, white they, the locast voters, threw away their ballots by depositing the min improvised boxes. If Thorn can means that honest citizens are to blame for not hunting up Glesson, Ed Phillips, list the rest of the ballot-stuffers and straight-ray hanging them in the midst of their "side here or the tripling them in the midst of their "side here or proving them in the midst of their "side here or proving the strain of the strain our votes in a pure believe, and that it he insent it? The open that the interesting feature of the lined explanation of the vict six in the most of their "side here or one of the ballot-stuffers and straight-ray hanging them in the midst of their "side here or one of the ballot stuffers and straight-ray hanging them in the midst of their "side here or one of the ballot stuffers and straight-ray hanging them in the midst of their "side of the strain of the strain of the strain our votes in a pure ballot-box, guarded by horizon it was all the line of the strain our votes in a pure ballot-box, guarded by horizon it was all the strain

quire at the Mercantile Agency and you will get

quire at the Mercantile Agency and you will get the same report.

We want men now who know how to act, and have proven so by their success in life. We are sick of words! We want men in the Council who know how to rule our City Government with the least burden of taxation, to the satisfaction of every well-meaning citizen, and Mr. Valk is well known to be one of those men.

Mr. Valk is not a professional politician. For heavon's sake let us try to get another word in our American language for that blush-bringing expression,—it smalls too much of crooked whisky. But Mr. Valk is a man who is not afraid to spend \$100 for useful books,—nor too laxy to study their contents! He is well educated, possesses a great deal of common sense, is a keen observer,—his eagle-nosed face is there to prove it!—and, above all, I oballenge the man who can beat him in honesty. That is the kind of stuff of which Aldermen ought to be made. Isn't that so?

Taking everything together, Mr. Valk is an honest man, a tax-paying property-holder, a real friend of progress, a modest gentleman, in whom the people can place their utmost confidence. He has a keen eye and sound brains. He loves his home and his country, as he did his mother, and is a man. I am sure he will pledge his apotiese honor that he will fight against all corruption that comes within his reach; that he will use all his power and influence to lessen the extravagant city expenses of late, and will try to do the most good with the least money.

He did not seek the office—the Republican Club offered him the nomination; he did not ask anybody to support him so far. It is here the He did not seek the office—the Republican Club offered him the nomination; he did not ask anybody to support him so far. It is here the same as in some of the other wards, the ofice looked for the most honest, the most capable, the best man, and found him in Henry Valk.

A PRIEND OF HONEST GOVERNMENT.

GOOD ALDERMEN OR NONE.

To the Editor of The Chicago is bune:

Chicago, April 8.—City affairs are in such a deplorable state that the business men of Chicago will hold both parties responsible for not only the nomination but the election of good men, hence it behoves both Republicans and Democrats to repudiate openly and courageously any bad nominations which corrupt primaries have foisted upon them. Bolting from bad nominations is the right thing to do, and the party which casts overboard a corrupt Alderman is the party which casts overboard a corrupt Alderman is the party which will win and be upheld by the people. Most of the nominations made by the Republicans are of a high order. but some of the candidates are time-servers and tricksters of no credit to any party, and should be utterly repudiated. When so many able and upright men are to be found in each ward, a party throws itself away by taking up and indorsing men of low habits and principles. But I am glad that both parties are alive to these Warren-Foley-Stout rascalifies, and determined to cast out these impostors at the polls.

It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public mind that every dishonest Alderman elected at this time will cost the people—the tax-payers—by swindling legislation in the Council, from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year. Ten bad Aldermen would cost the city, in increase of debt alone, the enormous sum of \$1,000,000 a year. GOOD ALDERMEN OR NONE.

HYDE PARK. AN ATTEMPTED COALITION.

It has been a frequent remark among taxpayers of Hyde Park that the presence of two tickets in the field dividing their support might possibly prove disastrous in the village election.

promise ticket made up of the best men of both tickets could be formed, there would be no doubt of the suncess of the compromise.

With this object in view, a meeting of the taxpayers and the Independent Campaign Committee was held yesterday afternoos at the Gardner House. Of the former there were present: James Wadsworth, W. P. Gray, John H. Trumbull, Henry Brooks, Samuel Coogan, G. W. Bishop, P. Cadmore, Joseph Lawton, Thomas Moran, James H. Brown. Vacancies were filled by the appointment of P. Gehren and J. L. Stickrey, Of the Independent Committee there were present: H. N. Hibbard, E. E. Byan, George M. Bogue, Joseph N. Barker, Walter B. Cornell, and E. G. Clark.

The joint meeting was organized by electing James Wadsworth Chairman and J. L. Stickney Socretary.

report a plan of operations to the Joint Committee.

Each Campaign Committee was authorized to appoint its own delegates to the Sub-Committee. The representatives chosen by the Tax-Payars' Committee were Messra. Wadsworth, Trumbull, and Bishop; by the Independent Committee, Messra. Byan, Bogue, and Clark. The Sub-Committee then retired to coosult.

The Sub-Committee reported a resolution that they believed it for the interest of the village that a compromise-ticket be made up by the parties represented in this Joint Committee.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted. adopted.

The following resolution was then offesed:

Resolved, That this Joint Committee recommend that the candidates common to the Independent and Tax-Payers' tickets be retained, and that the resigna-tions of the remainder be asked for, to be piaced in the hands of this Joint Committee, which will then be empowered to fill the vacancies. be empowered to fill the vacancies.

After some discussion, E. E. Byan offered the following as a substitute:

Fesoired, That it is the sense of this meeting that all the candidates on the Independent ticket and the Tax-Payers' ticket who have not been nominated by two conventions be requested to hand their resignations to their respective committees; and that this Joint Committee assemble here on Monday at 2 o'clock page 1.

Joint Committee assemble here on Monday at 2 o'clock p. m.

The substitute was lost by a tie vote.

Mr. Ryan then offered an amendment to the effect that all the candidates on the two tickets represented in this Joint Committee be requested to resign their nominations, and that the Joint Committee meet again at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. This amendment was accepted by the mover of the original resolution, and the resolution was then lost by a tie vote also.

The Joint Committee then adjourned until 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The Campaign Committee of the Tax-Payers' party will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the Gardner House, to take steps for pushing the canvass thoroughly for their nominees.

THE BOHEMIANS WHAT THEY HAVE TO SAY ON CITY POLITICS. A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Bohe-mians of the Sixth Ward was held last evening,

at the corner of Hoyne and Harbine streets.

John Chlupsa occupied the chair, and Wentzel
Kasparek officiated as Secretary.

The meeting at first savored strongly of indig-

The meeting at first savored strongly of indignation against the Republican candidates for Aldermen, and in favor of C. E. Decker, a candidate who was defeated at the primaries. But during the meeting a large crowd of Bohemians from the eastern end of the ward arrived and endeavored to make satisfactory explanations. Mesers. Kasparek. Wondreyks, Drubek, Baumnucker, and others addressed the assemblage in the Bohemian and German languages, and when they adjourned the best of feeling prevailed all around. The Bohemians of the west end still stick to their candidate, Decker, and on the day of the election will vote for two of their own countrymen, Kakuska and Decker, thus throwing overboard the other candidate, Henry Valk. IOWA GERMANS.

PROPOSED NEW DEPARTURE.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
DAYENFORT, Is., April 8.—Among the first to leave the Republican party in the Liberal revolt of four years ago were the Germans of this county. Since that dase they have continued to act with the Democracy in all local and State

stiffening to their hopes. It is not likely they have any warrant for such tactics, in the con-sent or approval of the distinguished citizen whose name is thus used. Gen. Logan does not have any warrant for such tactics, in the consent or approval of the distinguished citizen whose name is thus used. Geo. Logan does not need to go to school to such untrained politicians as appear to be arrayed against Mr. Washburne. He has exhibited both skill and pluck in taking care of his own political fortunes in the past, and if is scarcely possible that he will fail to perceive the objects of the strikers and blowers for either Baveridge or Collom, or be put off his balance by their many flatteries. It is because both these aspirants are seen to be weak by their finends, that they would create the belief that in their defeat Gen. Logan will in some way suffer. I am convinced that the true friends of Gen. Logan see the absence of necessity and unwisdom of thus dragging, even by appearance, his name into the contest now going on in the State. And if it is true, as some of his known and trusted friends are privately eaying, that he himself is uneasy and displeased at the ill-advised action of his foolish friends, certainly no one will be surprised. It may now be regarded as a foregone conclusion that Mr Washburne will be nominated; he will, almost beyond a doubt, have two-thirds of the Convention; and it is only necessary to consider for one moment the effect this active of the Republican party would have on Gen. Logan's future prospects, should he allow it to be understood that Mr. Washburne's successful candidacy for the Governorship would involve his own defeat for the Senate. I do not pretend to, as I certainly do not, know what Mr. Washburne's friends may be calculating upon, beyond making their favorite Governor. But those of them who have spoken out on the subject are worthy of belief, and they tell us that the Senatorahip is free to any other of the gifted men of the State whom the party in its wisdom may favor with its cholee. This has been said emphatically many times, and more it is not necessary to educe a full of the state whom the party in its wisdom may for or the state whom the party in its

THE COMING MAN FOR GOVERNOR. To the Editor of The Chicago Pribune:

BLACKBERBY, Kane Co., Ill., April 8.—Public opinion is setting in strongly in favor of the Hon. E. B. Washburne for Governor. No pubburne is undoubtedly the strongest and most available man. Had not Illinois had two Presidents in succession, Washburne would be the most popular man for President. In this day of corruption and bribery the election of such a man would augur well for the perpetuit of our Republican institutions. Old Kane is for Washburne for Governor, and Lathrop for Congress.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN. burne is undoubtedly the strongest and mo

PRESS COMMENTS. in his own mind which of these three men [Washburne, Beveridge, or Cullom] would call out the largest Republican vote. Washburne would doubtless receive double the majority that any other candidate would.—Rockford

We fancy that if Mr. Washburne did not wan

We fancy that if Mr. Washburne did not want the nomination for Governor he would not seek it; and if the majority of the party don't want him, he won't be nominated. Mr. Washburne has "entered the lists upon his merits," and stands before the party as a candidate on just the same basis as any other candidate. As such he is entitled to more honorable treatment from Republican papers than he is receiving from some of them.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

We do not exaggerate when we say that Washburne will carry 500 more votes in Will County than any other candidate named for Governor. Cullom has a great many friends among the Republicans of this county, who personally would delight to honor him, and who have unqualified faith in his honesty, purity, and capability. But, as good Republicans, they are willing to waive all mere personal considerations, and go for the man that will draw the largest vote in county and State. We repeat that the Republican party is in no condition to carry dead weight or boost anyoughlar candidates.—Joliet Republican.

It is a trifle singular to see the State Journal

unpopular candidates.—Joliet Republican.

It is a trifle singular to see the State Journa pick out Washburne from the dozen or more candidates for Governor and array its column against him day after day, without any intimation as to which of the others is to be blessed with the sunshine of its favor. It is not hard however, to suppose that Beveridge is its favor ite, but it ought to come out from its cover and so declare. It furnishes the best evidence that it regards Washburne as the strong man in its so declare. It furnishes the best evidence that it regards Washburne as the strong man in its way. Cullom, Fort, Ridgway, and the others, are treated with its silent contempt. But the State is large and Springfield is not set on a hill sufficiently elevated to illuminate the whole of it.—Carlinville Democrat.

The Joliet Sun knows well enough, as does every well-informed liepublican in this vicinity, that placing Beveridge at the head of the State ticket would damage the party in Will County hundreds of votes,—would imperil the county ticket, and, more than probable, lose the Republicans a member of the Legislature. Still the Sun is covertly working to bring about this very result. As for the Republican, it demands that the very strongest and best man, of all the gentlemen named for Governor, shall be put in nomination,—whomsoever that man may be, nomination,—whomsoever that man may be,— and that no man shall be placed upon the State or county ticket that will not add to its strength, acceptability, and popularity.—Joliet Republican.

acceptability, and popularity.—Joist Republicans.

It is pretty well settled now that Winnebago County will send a Beveridge delegation to the State Convention.—Reckford Journal, April 1.

The above must be an April-fool item. If not, who are the persons who have "settled" this matter? It is generally understood that the people have something to say about such things, and we are not aware that they have yet spoken in regard to this question. The time is past when a few wire-pulling polliticians can put their heads together and originate a scheme which they shall diotate to the people, saying who they shall diotate to the people, saying who they shall diotate to the people, saying who they shall otte for. We do not believe any such thing has been done. The Republicans of Winnebago County are competent to determine this matter for themselves. But isn't it pretty cheeky for the Journal to assume to speak for the Republicans of this county?—Rockford Register.

It is not worth, while to attempt to disguise

It is not worth while to attempt to disguise the fact that, in the coming campaign, the Republicans of Illinois must not undertake to carry any lame ducks or fight any candidates private battles. Without stopping to discuss the merits of Gov. Beveridge, it is enough to say that his course has provoked criticism, and that he could not command the cordial and active support of all the Republicans in the State. It is well known that he was not nominated four years ago for Governor. Since the days, if we remember rightly, of old Gov. Ford, no Governor has been taken from the north part of the State have been content with furnishing votes, and have not been anxious for office. We now have a candidate who, if nominated at the cusuing State Convention, will poil the entire Republican vote in the State, a name that will give strength to any ticket that can be made up, however carefully selected. Let the Republican Convention head their ticket with E. B. Washburne, and the serried hosts of Republicans. "Reeping step to the music of the Union," will march on to victory.—Sterling Gazette.

MISCELLANEOUS-

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tricums.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 9.—Primary meetings to select delegates to the Democratic State Convention were held throughout the county yesterd sy afternoon. In some townships towns

yesterd sy afternoon. In some townships towns were instructed to vote for Holman, and the entire delegation from the county, numbering sixty-four, will go for Holman. Every candidate supposed to favor Landers was defeated.

THE UTAN DEMOGRACY.

Salt LARE, U., April 8.—The Democratic Territorial Convention met here this afternoon. J. P. Page and R. C. Chambers were elected delegates to the St. Louis Convention, with no instructions.

YIGO COUNTY, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chasgoo Tribung.

TREE HAUTE, Ind., April 8.—The Democratic County Convention met in this city today and nominated candidates for the State Legislature and county officers. Resolutions were adopted as follows: First, in favor of the immediate repeal of the Resumption act; second, in favor of the abolition of National Banks, and the substitution of legal-tender notes for the circulation of those banks; third, opposing any division of the school fund for sectarian purposes.

Col. Formey doesn't want to go to Cincinnati if he is to be "transferred from candidate to candidate." He goes is for Hartrant—and the old fag —and a Pastin Mail appropriation.

WASHINGTON.

Shame Ashamed to Longer Sit on Belknap's Brow.

His Complete Conviction of His Own Innecence and Purity.

Land-Contracts and the Delanos-A Reed Shaken by the Wind.

No Relief from Congress. Percentage of the Estimates Allowed

The Supreme Judges Likely to Receive

on Appropriations by the Democrats.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Washington, D. C., April 9.—Gen. Belknap lawyers are busy preparing his case. They have not asked for delay, and it will not be necessary unless more time is required to secure the at-tendance of necessary witnesses from some frontier posts. The General will himself appear aving a very "important bearing" upon Gen.

Belknap's motives for resigning has come to light, and will be shown on the trial. His sudden resignation was accepted by the country as a confession of guilt. In fact, it was in accorda confession of guilt. In fact, it was in accordance with the condition made by Clymer when Montgomery Blair. Gen. Belknap's counsel, said to the Committee that he had a proposition to make which he thought his client would accept, namely, If the Committee would strike out the names of the ladies of his family and his child from the evidence he would send in a written statement admitting that money had come into his hands regularly from money had come into his hands regularly from Marsh for the time named in the testimony. At this time there was no expectation in the Com-mittee that impeachment would be undertaken, and Clymer, the Chairman, said there was one other thing Gen. Belkuap must do, and that was to resign; and to this his counsel said he should.

" SAVING THE PRESIDENT EMBARRASSMENT." "savino the President EMBARRASSMENT."

Later, at the night session, Mr. Blair's proposition was rejected, and the next morning, Gen.
Belknap resigned without having had a hint that impeachment was agreed upon, and his resignation had the double purpose to save the President embarrassment and to shield the ladies of his family by accepting the responsibility of the whole matter until the excitement had passed and opportunity was given for a full explanation.

ment had passed and opportunity was given for a full explanation.

RESUMBERT CHEEK.

The friends of the Secretary represent him as entirely recovered from the first shock and depression inseparable from such deep troubles, and as entirely confident of complete vindication, and in this belief his lawyers fully share. From an examination of Marsh's statements and evidence, it appears that he has made four different and contradictory assertions upon very material points. Several officers of high standing and acquainted with the facts have written here that, to their knowledge, much of Gen. Custer's evidence is erroncous.

here that, to their knowledge, much of Gen. Custer's evidence is erroneous.

GEN. CUSTER TO BE IMPERCHED.

As Geo. Custer's evidence was in the first instance voluntary, and not saked for by the Committee, there is a feeling among army officers that he ought, in justice to himself and all concerned, to have an opportunity to make his general charges good before a Military Commussion or Court of Inquiry, and such a chance may be offered him.

Gen. Belknap's friends represent him as deeply grieved and outraged by the conduct of friends, such as Gens. Rice and Hedrick. Both deliberately sold him out under the guise of friendship, but he declares that he never received a dollar of the money they realised.

THE DELANOS.

THE DELANOS.

WIGHING LAND CONTRACTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Irribune.

Washington, D. C., April 9.—The facts concerning the Reed-Delano land contracts in Wyoming have at last been brought out by the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department. Yesterday the Committee examined L. Wyoming. Mr. Stevens comes here fully in-

good-standing, and of integrity and truth.

Dr. Reed was present, and was allowed to cross-examine Stevens, but without shaking his testimony in any particular. He swore that Reed had caused five sub-contractors to give John Delano an integrate in their contracts, and that Delano had interest in their contracts, and that Delano had never been present to take any part in the work. Upon this point he flatly contradicted the pub-llshed statement of Reed, that he had given these contracts to Delano so as to persuade him to come out and try mountain air for his health. The amount young Delano received from these contracts was about \$5,000.

DELANO'S APPRENEMSION OF THE FLESH AND THE DEVIL.

Before any money was paid Reed had written

which the Secretary expressed himself about the matter.

Dr. Reed was also examined upon some of the information furnished by Stevens. Reed then admitted under oath that Orville E. Grant had had an interest in a number of the contracts of one Medurg, who was a brother-in-law of Orville. He (Reed) had also given, or cansed to be given, an interest in a contract to the amount of \$1,400 to a Mr. Fowler, the brother-in-law to Chief-Clerk Ourtis, of the General Land-Office hars. Fowler did no work on the contract, but remained in Washington. Reed's examination will be continued, and also Stevens'.

ANOTHER PUTEID EXMINISCENCE.

The discovery that Orville Grant was interested in these contracts as well as John Delano goes to confirm the story current last summer among Mr. Delano's friends, to the effect that, when the President finally demanded his resignation, he went to Long Branch and explained to the President that, if he were removed for John's interest in land contracts, it would be made known that Orville Grant was as deep in the mud as his son John.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Washington, D. C., April 9.—A writer in the

WHAT IS LEFT OF THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Republic has carefully examined the Democratic appropriation bills, and shows that the ratio allowed by the Appropriation bill on the estimates as presented by the several Departments and Bureaus is as follows, the figures being the percentage allowed on estimates: Court of Claims, contingent expenses, 33; Bureau of Education, contingent expenses, 33; Bureau of Education, 40; contingent expenses of Senate, 45; mints and assay-offices, 50; Department of State, 54; Capitol police, 53; Treasury Department, 59; contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, 59; Territorial Governments, 63; Pension Office and contingent expenses, 64; Interior Department, 67; War Department and contingent expenses, 68; clerks and employes of the Senate, 68; Executive, 69; Library of Congress and Botanical Garden, 69; Navy Department and contingent expenses of collecting Internal Escenses, 69; expenses of collecting Internal Escenses, 73; Department of Agriculture and contingent expenses, 77; Congressional Printing-Office, 78; Department of Justice and contingent expenses, 37; Pasat-Office and contingent expenses, 33; Patent-Office, clerks, and contingent expenses, 33; Patent-Office and contingent expenses, 33; Patent-Office and contingent expenses, 33; Patent-Office and contingent expenses, 34; Surveyors Ganeral and clerks, 36; clerks and employes of the Henne of Representation, 65; pay and alleage of members of the

House of Representatives, 89; pay and mileage of Senators, 90; reports of debates and pro-osedings of Congress, 99.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOTES AND NEWS.
THE SUPRIME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—The United States Supreme Court has decided to adjourn on the second Monday in May, and no arguments will be heard after Friday, April 28. The Court is still running largely behind, being unable to dispose of the business already on hand. The dooket will be larger at the adjournment than ever before. Over 600 cases are in arrears. The McCreary bill to relieve the Court by increasing the money limit involved, and by ascreasing the money limit involved, and by es-tablishing a Court of Appeals, which passed the

tablishing a Court of Appeals, which passed the House several months ago, is still in the Judiciary Committee of the Benate, where it seems likely to remain.

FOLITICAL ASRESMENTS.

The following statement is made upon the authority of the Republican Congressional Committee: Bo much is said about assessing employes of the Government for political purposes, and ignorantly, too, that it may not be out of place to state that no assessment as such has ever been made by authority of any Republican National or other Central Committee; that, of the contributions made by office-holders, 80 per cent has always gone to the payment of printers' bills; that not over 15 per cent of all the Government employes have ever paid a dollar to any such fund; and that the name of no man has ever been presented for dismissal in consequence of such non payment.

MYECUNIOUS WITNESSES.

Witnesses summoned here from Florida Ala.

witnesses summoned here from Florida, Alabama, and other distant regions, by the Confederate smelling committees, are now in extreme destitution, and actually in pawn at their boarding houses. They can be seen in squada hawking about their witcess certificates, for which they are offered 50 cents on the dollar.

they are offered 50 cents on the dollar.

BLAINE
has returned exuberant and hopeful. He save that he expects to receive 160 votes on the first ballot at Cincinnati.

LAMBS OF GOD.

Hestor, the great Ku-Klux detective in South Carolina and Alabams, is a convert, and is studying for the ministry. Nettleship, the secret-service man who beloed organize the safe-burglary conspiracy, is a Moody convert, and interlards his confession here with exhortations. He has made a general confession of many crooked things.

BABEAS CORPUS ON TOAST.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Hallet Kilbourne will to-morrow, through counsel, make

bourne will to-morrow, through counsel, make application to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a writ of habeas corpus.

FOREIGN.

TURKEY.

A CRISIS APPROACHING.

LONDON, April 10.—The Times' Berlin dispatch says the crises of the insurrection is evidently approaching. If Austria does not interfere the insurgents will be reinforced by Bosnian and Servian allies. If Austria

forced by Bosnian and Servian allies. If Austria does interfere, Russian sympathizers may be expected to use their influence in favor of what they consider a national cause. Anstria will most probably abstain from active intervention, but will prevent the passage of supplies across her frontier.

A GERAT WAR INEVITABLE.

A dispatch to the Times from Odessa represents that the insurrection in Bosnia and Orostia is assuming dangerous proportions. The majority of insurgents are veterans of the Austrian militia. The Governor of Bosnia has advised the proclamation of Holy War. He has been recalled. The intelligence is so alarming that the Russian Government is afraid to publish it in Odessa.

Lendos, April 10.—A telegram from Calcutta to the Times reports that serious agrarian out-breaks have taken place in the Bustar District of Madrae. Thirty thousand peasants are as-sembled, and troops have been dispatched to re-

A WAR. Intelligence has been received that the Ameer of Cabul has defeated his rebellious foud atory, the Meer of Maimana. The latter lost 3,000 mea in the battle.

FRANCE.

ELECTORAL.

LONDON, April 10.—The Times' dispatch from Paris says the second ballot will be beceesary in St. Denis, where an election for Deputy was held yesterday.

RUSSIA.

AN UNEASY HEAD.

LONDON, April 10.—The St. Petersburg correthat the Czar really intended to abdicate, but the idea was abandoned in consequence of a restoration of his health,

ITALY.

GARIBALDI WEAKENS.

CRIME.

THE LATEST QUINCY MURDER.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tvioune.
QUINCT, Ill., April 9.—The man Alterbury,

who shot Rippenkraeger at the Union depot in this city, at first refused to give any account of Before any money was paid Reed had written to Secretary Delano telling him what he had been doing for John, and in reply the Secretary wrote thanking Reed, and, further, expressing the hope that there was no appearance of wrong in the arrangements made with John. Reed had shown witness this letter, told him what it was an answer to, and called attention to the carefolness with which the Secretary expressed himself about the matter.

Dr. Reed was also examined upon some of the information furnished by Stevens. Reed then admitted under cath that Orville E. Grant had had an interest in a number of the contracts of one Medurg, who was a brother-in-law of Orville. He (Reed) had also given, or cansed to be given, an interest in a contract to the amount of \$1,400 to a Mr. Fowler, the brother-in-law to Chief-Clerk Curtis, of the General Land-Office here. Fewler did no work on the contract, but remained in Washington Reed and winters.

HOMICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., April 9.—On Friday after-DAYENFORT, Ia., April 9.—On Priday aftermoon the city editor of the Rock Island Argus, a
young man named David J. Van Meter, had a
fight in a salcon with a man named John Stanbach. The trouble was commenced by the latter, Van Meter having wristen something offensive about Stanbach in the Argus. In the meleStanbach was knocked down and cut in the
temple with a small pooket knife by Van Meter.
He was taken home and cared for, but died yeaterday evening. Van Meter was immediately arrested and lodged in jail on a charge of murder. In the poet-mortem examination the
blade of Van Meter's knife was found
in the left temporal bone of Stanbach's skull,
the point of it extending three-stahts of an
inch into the brain, the left hemisphers of which
was covered with a thick clot of extravasated
blood.

SERICUES ALTERCATION.

A SERIOUS ALTERCATION.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Bast Sacinaw, Mich., April 9.—A young man

Long McDonzall was badly injured in an

Rast Sacinaw, Mich., April 9.—A young man named John McDougall was badly injured in an altercation at Thomas Toohey's, at Wenone, Friday night. McDougall states that Toohey hit him with a pery as he was leaving the house, but Toohey states that McDougail first struck at him with a knife. The man's akull is thought to be fractured. He was unconscious for half an hour after being hit. McDougail is in a dangerous condition, and it is thought he cannot recover. TRAMPS MILITANT.

New York, April 9.—A gang of tramps stormed a New Jersey Central train yesterday, and attempted to take possession of the engine. A despersate fight ensued, and, the train hands being assisted by officers, thirteen tramps were finally made prisoners and lodged in jail. Some officers were badly beaten.

MURDER IN POPE COUNTY, ILL. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. Camo, Ill., April 9.—Sheriff Irvin this more ing received a telegram informing him of the murder of Jonathan Brush, by a man named Daniels, in Pope County yesterday. Brush was quite a prominent resident, and well known through the lower part of the State. His murderer escaped. No further particulars.

Coughs—A Medical Prepar the form of a lossage is the most "Brown's Bronchial Troches" allay irr induces coughing, giving relief is bronch ness, influenza, consumptive and ast plaints.

Save Your Hair.—If you wish to your hair and keep it strong and healthy, use nott's Cocoaine."

& SIMPSON, 105 State-st.,

(LATE LINEN STORE),

Between Washington and Madison-sta.

WILL OFFER This Monday Morning APRIL 10,

CARTER & WARREN'S

STOCK OF Linen Houskeeping Goods AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.

IN OUR

SILK DEPARTMENT We offer Special Bargains in

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS At \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.37j, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50.

ALSO IN COL'D GROS GRAIN SILKS, We offer the best bargains ever of-

fered in this city, at \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75.

ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES We invite intending purch

to examine our stock before buy-ing, as our prices are always the

105 State-st.

CLOAKS AND SUITS. Rose, April 2.—Gen. Garabaldi has written a letter to Prime Minister Depresus accepting the donation of 100,000 lire offered him by the Matica and King some time ago. CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

MADISON & PEORIA-STS.,

MADISON & PEORIA-STS.,

Have just opened a Work-Room for the manufacture of Cloaks and Suits, superintended by Herr Rosenthal, from Berlin, who will guarantee entire satisfaction and a perfect fit in every instance.

Cloaks and Suits made to order, also cutting and fitting done at reasonable prices.

We have now on hand a nice line of Cloaks and Suits made by Herr Rosenthal, which the ladies are cordially invited to inspect.

Cashmere Cloaks at \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, and \$10, the handsomest goods ever shown in this market for the money.

A nice line of Stuff Suits at \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, and \$20, and upward, which cannot be surpassed for style and cheapness.

A large line of Spring Shawls just opened, in new designs and choice colorings, from \$3.50 upwards.

A choice selection of Cashmere Striped Shawls, at \$10, worth \$15.

The new "Opera Shawl," a decided novelty, from \$6 to \$12.

Large line of Shetland Shawls, in all colors, from \$1.50 upwards.

Great West-End Dry Goods House,

LAKE NAVIGATION. LAKE NAVIGATION OPEN!

MADISON & PEORIA-STS

THE SPLENDID Steamer CHICAGO, on her routs for Season of 1876, will leave for Milwes-hee and all West-Shore Ports, TUERDAY EVENING, APRIL 11, AT 7 O'CLOCK, and thereafter Tri-Weekly until further notice. T. G. BUTLIN, Superintendent. Dodge foot Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CARDS. THOS. WATTSON & SONS,

MURDER FOR REVENCE.

St. Louis, April 9.—T. G. Settle shot and hilled Samuel Cowell at Potoni, on the St. Louis, Inches Manual Cowell at Potoni, on the St. Louis, Triated Asphaltum, Grade & Redeat, by the cases of in the to set. Regular vasables the the links pro-

Discount Lines Well Kept Up--New York Exchange in Request,

The Produce Markets Unsettled-Grain Generally Basier. FINANCIAL.

While there was no especial activity in financial circles last week, there was evidently a firmer tone in the load market. The communical estitements on the first of the month had a tendency to reduce the discount lines of the banks, but this reduction was more than offset by the demands from city customer disappointed in collections, and by the renewed applications from country customers for funds with which to carry estile and produce. The amount of funds released from use by the packers has not been as large as was expected, since the greater part of the product is being carried by the packers or by other partice on the Board of Trade. The benks have a surplus, but it is not a large one, and it has decreased somewhat during the last fortnight.

Rates of discount at the banks are Sigilo per cent. Regular customers are charged 10 per cent. Concessions are made to desirable independent borrowers.

LOCAL STOCKS

ween \$67.61 and \$88,50.—New York Nation, April 6.

QOLD, BONDS, STOCKS, ETC.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Gold opened at 113½ and closed at 113. Carrying rates, 1@3 per cent. Loans were also made flat.

Governments firm.

Hailroad bonds dull,

State securities quiet.

The stock market was heavy and lower in the early dealings, the greatest depression and decline being in Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Eria. Subsequently there was a partial recovery, followed by a decline after the second call. During the last hour the market was weak, and the lowest prices of the day were generally made. Pacific Mail fell off to 12½, Western Union to 67½, Lake Shore to 60½, Union Pacific to 63½, Eric to 12, Obics to 17½, and Michigan Central

mestern Urion, Pacefile Mail, and Eric Simsequentity these was a partial recovery, followed by a deciliant the threat of the control of the c

22,800 16,121 42,429 32 8,044 2,772 891 161,980 419 2,451 2,985 2,927 49 185,100 1,280,000 40,350 4,187 4,390 1,723 103,006 115 27,541 8,029 8,775 726 108,234 425 42,920 3,282 708

64,014 183,163 127,363 59,941 2,078 87,712 The following were the exports from New York for the weeks ending as dated:

April 8, April 10, 1876, 1876.

he and Leather Bank. ... 102

The New York Bank. ... 102

The New York Bank. ... 103

The New York Bank. ... 103

The New York Bank. ... 104

The New York Bank. ... 105

as previous quotations. No decided changes were noted in leather, bagging, tobacco, paints, and oils.

Lumber dealers report a moderate order business at the quoted prices. The receipts by water will probably be light for several day yet, as there is little lumber ready to ship, and manufacturers are disposed to hold back until trade is more active than it is at present. A good trade is expected as soon as the mud dries up. The iron merchants report a moderate demand for iron and heavy hardware at unchanged prices, Kails are firm at the recent important advance. The wool and broom-corn markets are tolerably steady. Seeds were a little more active and steady. The hay market was rather weak, the larger offerings and prospect that they will increase, causing many buyers to hold off, or purchase only for immediate wants. Poultry and eggs were more plentiful and easier.

Set **Editor One** Children** The TRADING.**

The **Editor One** Children** The recent suspension on

following:

The visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in gransry at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit by rail and frozen in on the New York canals and the lakes, April In store at Wheat, Corn, Oats, Barley, Ryo, bu. bu. bu. bu.

410, 121 605, 08 174, 488 58, 032 6, 033 500,000 100,000 150,000 15,000 50,000 35,000 50,000

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were somewhat irregular, but with a steadier feeling. The receipts of hogs were not large, but they were quoted easier, and the work of packing is progressing quite as rapidly as was expected would be the case at this season. It is estimated that about 25,000 hogs are being out per week in this city, and that fact has probably had a great deal to do with the recent weakening in pork products. There is a good demand for pork for shipment. One firm sold an aggregate of 6,000 bris for this put pose during the last three days of the week. There is little or no shipping demand for lard, and not much for meats. Dealers say that mess pork is now the cheapest, especially as compared with shoulders, which are slow, chiefly because they contain less meat to a given quantity of bone than they used to do. The shoulders of a few years ago extended farther towards the rump than the shoulder of to-day.

The Dosity Commercial Report and Market Review gives the following as the shipmant of provisions from this city for the periods named:

Pork, Lard, Hams, Should's, Middles, best, 1978. Lard, Hams, Should's, Middles, best, 1978. 181,278. 5,666,611

Pork, Lard, Hams, Should's, Middles, bris. Les. Bes. Bo. Bo.

Week ending March 30, 1876, 5, 957 \$1, 200 171, 206 1, 641, 118 Same week, 1875 \$2, 525 \$3, 977 1, 500 171, 206 1, 641, 118 Since Nov. 1, 791, 143, 762 144, 972 \$1, 500 171, 196 1, 641, 118 Since Nov. 1, 791, 143, 762 144, 972 \$1, 500 171, 196 1, 641, 118 Since Nov. 1, 791, 143, 762 144, 972 \$1, 500 171, 206 1, 641, 118 Since Nov. 1, 791, 143, 762 144, 972 \$1, 500 181, 503, 503, 503 Misss Poiss.—Wee active and irregular, declining 100 early, but advanced 173,68200 per brl, and closing nearly 100 nigher than on Friday evaining. Sales were reported of 70 bris cales at \$22,025; and 1,250 bris seller April at \$22.00; 9, 920 bris seller May at \$22,102,22,30; seller July at \$22,703,22,250. Total, 19, 820 bris. The market closed firm at \$22,106,22,15; cash or seller April: \$22.779,22,230 seller July.

Prime mess pork was nominal at \$20,506,21,00, and extra prime at \$18,756,17.00.

LABD.—Was more active, and weak early, declining 160 in sympathy with a further drop of 6d per 112 lis in Liverpool; then became firmer, closing only 5c per 100 hs below the latest quotations of Friday. Sales were reported of 8,250 tox seller May at \$13,50; 23,40; 20,50; 20,100, and tox seller July at \$13,56; 13,85. Total, 36,766 tex. The market closed steady at \$13,60; 33,40; for each or seller April; \$13,52; 631,55 for May; \$12,706 lis, 723,675 July and \$12,15 seller June; 200 boxes than outside quotations. The trading was chiefly for future, and \$13,85; 31,85; 45 or July.

MKATS—Were in moderate demand at inside prices, and as shade firmer, holders not caring to accept less than outside quotations. The trading was chiefly for future, Sales were reported of 400,000 hs short ribs at \$11,90 seller May and \$13,15 seller June; 200 boxes do at 120 cash; and 500 tex sweet-pickled hams; (16 not prices:

G4.15.

Bhan—Was quiet and steady at the recent decline.
Sales were 30 tons at \$10.50 on track.
Conn-Meal—Sales were 10 tons coarse (city) at
\$18.50 free on board car.

Fren—Sale was noticed of 10 tons at \$20.00 free on
board.

GEN: RAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL.—Was steady at \$2.16.
BROOM-CORN—A moderate demand was reported at former prices. There is some inquiry for seed, and an increase in the acreage is expected in Kames, lows, and Nebrasks. We quote: Ohoice buri, \$39c; No. 2 huri, 765c; choice medium 767%c; good medium bruth, 666%c; fair finide and covers, 56 5%c; inferior, 464%c; crocked, 3:46c.
BUTTER—The receipts now begin to show improvement, but as yet the increase is not sufficient to sensibly weaken the market. In expectation of lower prices a little further along in the season buyers are restricting their purchases to such quantities as are needed to supply current wants, and in some quarters a slightly easier festing is apparent, though bodders still find it possible obtain the following prices: Choice to fancy yellow, 35646c; medium to good grades, 25630c; inferior to common, 18628e; common to choice roll, 36632c.

BAGGING—Buxiness shows some little improvement as a result of the pleasant weather of the past

30c; inferior to common, 186236; common to choice roll, 256326.

BAGGING—Burfness shows some little improvement as a result of the pleasant weather of the past few days, but prices remain unimproved. To large buyers the following quotations are shaded to the extent of a \$60000 Stark A 256c; Peerless AA, 25c; Lewiston, 25c; Montaup, Ontario, 25c; American A, 25c; Lewiston, 25c; Montaup, Ontario, 25c; American A, 25c; Lewiston, 25c; Montaup, Ontario, 25c; American A, 25c; Lewiston, 25c; Montaup, Ontario, 25c; Montaup, Ontario, 25c; Montaup, Ontario, 25c; Montaup, 25c; Montaup, Ontario, 25c; Montaup, 25c; Montaup, Ontario, 25c; Montaup, 25c; Mont

Printas—Common 30@35c; good de, 28@40c; madium, 40@45c; good de, 45@50c; fine, 50@35c; finest, 55@60c; choices, 61@10c; choicest, 70@75c. JAPAPS—Common, 31@35c; good common, 30@35c; unedium, 40@45c; finest, 50@55c; finest, 55@40c; choices, 50@55c; finest, 55@40c; choices, 50@35c; medium, 40@45c; finest, 55@36c.
Common, 30@35c; good common, 35@35c; medium, 40@45c; finest, 55@36c.
VEAL—Was pleutiful and weak, the demand being slow and the weather warm for holding stock. Prices for calves ranged from 34@35c.
WOOL—continues in moderate Western demand.
There is a desire among holders to realize, as the new cilp will be available in a few weeks; but the supply is light, and probably not more than sufficient to meet

LIVE STOCK 22,755 26,969 25,246 Total..... 13,994 17,637 5,824 Chicago to-New York....

Palitance
Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pitisburg, and
Belliaire
Cleveland
Dunkirk
Tolsdo and Detroit

ALBANY. N. Y., April s.—Cattle—Receipts, 381 car loads; market Aclower than hast week; average quality as good.

SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts, 34 car loads; sales of sheep at 54,65% for common to fair; 64,67% for extra car lots. Lambs scarce and wanted; receipts all sold; 767% for common to fair; 8% for extra car lots.

TELEGRAPH MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tre Liverpool, April 8-11:30 a. m.-Flour-No. 1, 48; No. 2, 22s. Grain-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 9s; club, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s. Corn—No. 1,

apring, No. 1, 98 9d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 9s; club, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 10s. Corn—No. 1, 26s 3d; No. 2, 20s.

PROVISIONS—FORK, 37s 6d. Lard, 6is.

Liverroot, April 8—Evening.—Breadstuffs—California white wheat, average, 9s 9d(2) 9s; do club, 10s (2) 60s; do club, 10s (2) 6d(2) 6d(2

Martin and the second process of the control of the

and taken readily at \$11.00, \$11.00, \$11.00, \$10.00, \$10.20, \$14.10, \$15.50, being full up to last week's figures, heart all of which were taken for England. To-day bids of from \$10.00 to \$13.00 were rejected for same character of leaf, some of which was not quite week. Buyers for Africans are still operating freely, but not at the extreme prices of those for immediate shipment. Blemmers have taken more of the new crop this week, paying the outside figures for some of the best offered. As a feature of the market this week, and as connected with export tobacco, I may mention the sale to an out-of-town speculator of 12s hads privately, of all grades of shipping sorts, from good lugs to good leaf, in dry order, all bought within the least sixty days in this market, and soid at an advance of \$1.00 per 100 on the face of the tobacco notes, all round. Quotations same as least week, with from \$1.00 to \$3.00 less for hogsheads in bed order, mixed, or light weights, excepting fine grades. The sales for the week and year are as follows, showing the original and review impections of old and new crop:

For week For year. Ag te,

Original, Review. Original, Review, year. Hidds. Hids. Hids

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., April 8.—Wool unusually duil. Transactions during the past week have been the smallest for several years, with no prospect of any improvement at present. Prices are again easier and market unsettled. Some grades are almost entirely nominal. Ohio and Pennsylvania 43%@48c for X and XX; X and XX Ohio held at 43@48c. The principal movement of the week has been in Michigan fleece at 30@40c for X. Pulled wools quite dull and lower; super and X sold principally at 40@45c for good lines; 38@41c for X; combing, 48@53c.

PETROLEUM.

PETROLEUM.
CLEVELAND.
CLEVELAND. O., April 8.—Petroleum unchanged;
we quote standard white, 110 test, at 11½c; prime
white, 150 test, 12½c, cash by car-lots.
PITTEBUBG.
PITTEBUBG.
PITTEBUBG.
PITTEBUBG.
PitteBubg.
Pa., April 8.—Petroleum quiet; crude
in fair demand, at \$2.15@2.17 at Parker's; refined dull
at 14½c, Philadelphia delivery.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

New York, April 8.—Business singgish with domestic commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade was light. Cotton goods were fairly steady in first hands, but jobbing prices were low and irregular.

Woolen goods were quiet. Prints were moving slowly, but figured shirtings more active. Dress goods were in moderate request.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Fribune.

NEW YORK, April 8.—GRAIN—The wheat mark

per gallon.

WHENT-Market steady; sales of 50 brls at \$1.123/per gallon.

Gaocantra—Sugar—Market firm with moderate inquiry; fair to good refining quoted at 7/4674c; prime at 7/46; Nos. 19 and 12 Havans at 7/4674c; prime at 7/46; Nos. 19 and 12 Havans at 7/4674c; prime at 7/46; Nos. 19 and 12 Havans at 7/4674c; prime at 7/46; Nos. 19 and 12 Havans at 7/4674c; Rio quote at 16610e in gold; Marcatho at 16/4610e in gold.

Tallow—Bules unchanged in moderate request; quoted at \$1/468/4c for good and prime.

[In the Associated Press.]

NEW TORK, April 8.—FLOUR—Market@dull and in buyers favor; receipts, 9,000 brls; No. 2, \$1.0663.75; super State and Western, 45.164.76; extra Ohio, \$5,064.5.79; white whest settre, \$5,756.77; extra Ohio, \$5,0027.00; St. Louis, \$5,902.00; Minnesots patent process, \$0,006 wheat.—Pirmer; Western, \$1,5003.70; St. Const-Mast.—Pirmer; Western, \$1,5003.75.

Galls —Wheat-Market dull, and slightly in buyers' favor; receipts, \$2,000 bu; No. 3 epring, \$1,15; No. 1 spring, \$1,566.13c; rejected do, \$1,666.1,11; No. 2 Chicago pring, \$1,256.1.71; No. 9 do, \$1,14; No. 2 and No. 3 Chicago mixed, \$1,20; No. 2 Minvaukes, 0.1d, 13.27; No. 3 Minvaukes, 1.1d; white Western, \$1,486.1.00; No. 2 Mintesots spring, store, \$1,27. Rye quiet, but firm; Western, \$1,686.1.1; white Western, \$1,486.1.00; no. 2 Mintesots spring, store, \$1,27. Rye quiet, but firm; Western, \$1,686.20; State, 90695c; Canada, in bond, 22c. Barley dull and drooping. Mail quiet and heavy. Corri in good demand; receipts, 19,000 bu; mixed no grade, 69/4669/4c; do steamer, 70c; high-mixed yellow and Western, ungraded, 71c; old Western mixed and common, 68c. Oats a shade better; receipts, 19,000 bu; western mixed and State, 40648/4c; white Western and State, 466510.

Hats-Firm; highping, 70x4 foc.

Hors-Firm : Eastern and Western, 116616c; New

CINCINNATI, April 8.—FLOUR—Quiet and un-changed.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; \$1.15(31.30. Corn scarce and firm at 50(351c. Oats steady at 36(43c. Rye steady and firm at 73(475c. Barley quiet and unchanged.
PROVINIONS—Pork dull at \$22.75. Lard steady; steam, 13%c cash; 13%d buyer May; hettle, 14:3 14%c. Bulk meets firmer; shoulders, 8%c; clear rib, 11%(312c cash; 12%-42%c June; clear, 12%c. Bacon quiet and unchanged.
WHENT—Pair and firm; \$1.06.
BUTTER—Dull and drooping; choice, 30(31c; fair to good, 25(223c.

WHENT — Fair and firm; \$1.06.
BUTTES—Dull and drooping; choice, \$00,240; fair to good, 25,230.

St. LOUIS.
St.

No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.77%; No. 2 to, \$1.15% white Michigan, \$1.30% unber Michigan, \$1.35% unber Michigan, \$1.35% unber Michigan, \$1.35% unber Michigan, \$1.37% no. 2 red winter, \$1.28%; No. 3 do, \$1.13%; rayonared, \$76%, \$60% co. Con quiet; high mixed, \$26% May und July, \$26%; low mixed, \$26%; June, \$50%; Mana, \$40%; no grade, April, \$45%. Oats quiet; No. 2 and \$10% upon, \$35%; white, \$35%; Choven Sexp—\$2.25%.

RECHIFFE—Flour, none; wheat, \$5000 bu; corn. 28,000 bu; cats, \$500 bu.

Shippinexts—Flour, \$500 bils; wheat, \$14,000 bu; corn. \$143,000 bu; cats, \$6,000 bu.

MALCHARDER.

BALTIMORE,
BALTIMORE,
BALTIMORE,
BALTIMORE,
April 8.—FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet unchanged, and firm. Compirmer and fairly active; Western mixed, cin. On dull and unchanged.
HAY—Dull and unchanged.
HAY—Dull and unchanged.
BUTTER—Scarce and firm; Western exits, 226340.
PETROLEUN—Crude, 6%; refined, 14%; a.
COFFEZ—Quiet, unchanged, and firm.
WEIRRY—Market causer at \$1.12%.

COFFEE—quot, unemanged, and arm,
Winsky—Market casier at \$1.12%.

BOSTON, April 8.—FLOUE—Western superfine, \$1.50

64.50; common extras, \$5.002.5.50; Wisconsin and
Minnesota extra family, \$1.506.7.25; Illinois
\$1.256.9.50; Bi. Louis, \$3.506.9.00; fancy Minnesota
\$1.256.9.50; Gains, \$3.506.9.00; fancy Minnesota
\$1.256.9.50; Gains, \$3.506.9.00; fancy Minnesota
\$1.256.9.50; No. 1 white, \$4.506.

LOUISVILLE, April 8.—Floue—Dull and unchanged
Grann—Wheat dull at \$1.156.1.30. Corn farm at \$2.506.

\$1.506.8.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.106.9.1

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—CORN-MUAL—Firms, 4

OATS—Quiet, at 42/2450.
BACON—Dull and lower, at 10c; 13 (213); a.
COFFEE—Higher; ordinary to prime, 16/219c.
Others unchanged.

Others unchanged.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.

April 8.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; red wining.

\$1.35 on track. Corn in fair demand; new on track.

60c. Rye inactive. Oats inactive. Barley quist.

\$1.04; four-rowed Canada, 90c on track.

MARINE. MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHICAGO.

The fight between the Insurance Union and Galeompanies outside the combination still contains. Rates were made Saturday at 30 cents from Chicage se Buffalo on grain. The vessel-owners have certainly no cause to grumble about high insurance rates...

The policy of the city authorities in putting on vessel an unusually high personal property tax is already bearing its fruits. During the past winter a large number of vessels heretofore hailing from Chicage have been changed so as to hail from some small perfect the containing the past winter a large number of taxes allowed the containing the parts at one of the docks of the Chicago Dry. Dock Company... The lumber carriers are getting re ady to begin their season's business. A large number will leave for the cast shore this west...

The bark Board of Trade, about which so much we said last season, will again occupy a large amount of a Lace this year. The fight between the owner, Cap. McGraw, of this city, and the insurance companie will begin again in a short time.

mixed yellow and Western, ingraided, 72: old Western mixed and common, 68: Oats a shade better; receipts, 18,000 to: western mixed and State, 43,458/c; it is mixed and common, 68: Oats a shade better; receipts, 18,000 to: western mixed and State, 43,458/c; it is m

THOMSON'S PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.

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CORSET.
Stamped
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WITH
TRADE.
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are the most
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Sole most of the secunities.
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THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., N. I.
Sole Importers and Patentees for the U.

Sole Importers and Patentees for the U.

TAX NOTICE.

And Save Further Expense.

The Warrants for Taxes of 1875 are now all returned to me, and I am prepared to receive the taxes for said year, and Special and Park Assessments. A fee of 3 cents per Lot for preparing the list for the prints will be added on the 18th inst. Per sons wishing to save the same mup pay before that date.

L. C. HUCK,

County Treasurer.

BOSTON.

The Great Art Industrial Exhibition The Crowd and Its Significance,

The "Nation" Wagging as Usualnarde da Vinci to the Rescue, Charles Prancis Adams on American Indus Beautiful Wall Papers and Prints and

China Services by Young Girls.

Borrow April 6.—The most interesting important went of the season, I don't he not only he say, but to afirm, is the State exition of drawings from the various schools uthe new system inaugurated by Walter Sthe English art master, two or three years. I had seen the notices of the approaching bitton in the papers, and on the opening sunntered up Tremont street, and, with a sort of interest, and so ides that I was an eye on all that is going. I turned into cultural Hall. Up one flight, and a shead into the main hall, I found in the midst of a moving cros interested spectators. It was in the very of the corning.—11 o'clock,—and here throng of active men, mechanics, artists, ers, and other business representatives, flocks of girl-students and women-teacher other interested persons. I remember go

Socks of girl-students and women-teachers
other interested persons. I remember go
the first exhibition after Mr. Smith's int
tion of his system for the first year, and
member that the drawings struck me then
various stages as a great improvement of
old-fashioned methods. There were good
of the geometrical lines and figures, and
designs outgrowing naturally from these
when I went in the other day, and four
self all at once confronted with the rest
these intervening few years. I must de-

when I went in the other day, and fell at once confronted with the strees intervening few years. I must that I was not a furthe supraise.

Here were some of the strongest dri have ever some of the strongest dri have ever seen. Drawings from the difficult heads and figures eliminated with skill. The coloring of these was a The art department is of drawing es and coloring, if it is to form a part of it he as rigidly studied as these technical life curves and angles. But I suppose this is simply resorted to by the pupils as a wider, means of shading. As I went first steps, the primary steps, which to begin with, the simplest forms of plans etry, the square, the triangle, the circle and from thance to the principles of pand angular perspective to the drawing of als and chiefer forms.

ally, and by self-seeking "of the purely le kind." and if he is an artist in any a will soon learn to subordinate "the messement" the Nation is so afraid of, mechanical elemant is only one of his a tool which he uses at his pleasure.

"We must be careful to use the which art requires," indeed. Much the Nation knows, evidently, of what art in Let us see what Leonardo da Vinci said, it requires:

"Study first the acience, and then for with the practice born of that science. The young artist should first study persite then the correct measurement of bedititie by little, he should accustom him der a good master, to sound restheds than he should study mature, that comprehend the reason for the things has been tamph." And what did Each Jounded the Hoyal Free Drawing Faris in 1776: "To educate the youn principles of geometry is to render a grice to the aria. This science not only intelligence, but it also renders precision by sweet knowledge of the discussion Faris in 1776: "To educate the youn principles of geometry is to render a grice to the aria. This science not only intelligence, but it also renders precision bedies considered under different aspectant immense quantity of useful and relations—relations which would other perceived only little, by chance and time—are made manifest, so to speak twinkling of an ere, by the aid of gwithout this knowledge the artist wor blind man; and led by Ignorance his drags from error to error the your confidence has handed over to his instruct and the country that it is regions of art. And remember those wall-paper designificant facts that Mr. Adams told with remember those wall-paper designificant facts that Mr. Adams told remember those wall-paper designificant facts that Mr. Adams told withe Expansion, its absence of teste erty of imagination; and I think if educating as rapidly as those two or four years indicate, in art ways, that we shall not be ashamed of ourselves wonderful foreign displays. One of significant facts that Mr. Adams told withe Expansion, their productions,

paper, for prints, for ships, and we fabrics, and saw

THE HARTHS OF FOURGO STREAM
and women affixed to them. I felt the
day was coming for the hard-works
now spends long hours in wearsoms
ful employment which returns h
enough-for board and clothing. The
ally from sarily years in the cubile set
is now, any natural tasts would final
into the bloom of setive gening in
which prints otherwise have lain no
or, at best, so univaled as to be of
service. And so, without loss of
this girl finds herself a we
finds herself, too, in possess
page means of carning her.

BOSTON.

\$1.86; amber Michigan, \$1.25; May 296; No. 2 amber Michigan, \$1.05; er, \$1.28; No. 3 do, \$1.126; rejected n quiet; high mixed, \$2c; May and dixed, \$2c; June, \$0c; Kansas, \$2(c; 43)co. Oats quiet; No. 2 and Mis-

800 bris ; wheat, 14,000 bu; corn

BALTIMORE.

BE, April 8.—FLOUR—Steady and un

MARINE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

fight between the Insurance Union and the

cty completion.—Detroit Free Press, ILWAUKER AND GRAND HAVEN LINB. expected that the stmr Amazon, of the leaven Line, which has been hauled off for ne-cepairs for the summer service, will be put in as order for passonger tradic by May 1. The colls will also be hauled off in a few days to

contaneous commustion of bituminous coal, A list of 196 disasters to sea-going vessels from fire coal-bunkers, or in eargoes of bituminous coal, has see published as occurring between October, 1869, and December, 1875. All of the vessels were damaged, at many of them descroyed. Appended to the list as a record from Lloyds of sixty-five asiling vessels and four steamers, loaded with coal, which were restrict "missing," between July 1, 1873, and Feb. 1, 276. Although her manner in which bituminous coal cored in vessels becomes ignited is still a subject of incussion, it seems to have been demonstrated that sumbustion may be set up in heaps of some kinds of ituminous coal by chemical action, and that the sum of such combustion, whatever it may be, is at resent beyond man's control. It was asserted some ime ago that "spontaneous combustion" took place tay in certain English coals dug from mines of great apid. The list shows that almost every vessel burned or missing was loaded with English coals—not more han haif a dozen of the vessels sating from American orts.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Fa., April 7.—The beats of the Anchor Link
Hill be commanded as follows this season:
Steamers—India, Capt. E. Fitzgerald; China, Capt.
Breatte; Japan, Capt. J. R. Webster; Fhiladelphis,
Lapt. C. M. Fellows; Alaska, Capt. Dan Coughlis;
Winslow, Capt. Een Wilkins; Arizona, Capt. George
L. Hogg; Thomas A, Soott, Capt. M. Niland; Gorden
Sampbell, Capt. H. A. Sisson; R. Prindiville, Capt. F.
Minor.

hampbell, Capt. H. A. Sisson; R. Prindiville, Capt. F. Hinor.
Schoeners—Allegheny, Capt. L. F. Barry; Annie therwood, Capt. T. Riorylan; Schuylkill, Capt. M. T. Jynch; Weeks, Capt. G. Shaw; Keepsake, Capt. G. S. Seel.

Gee. A large new steamer, the Wissahickion, is now being built for this line in Buffalo. She will be one of the largest on the lakes, and is designed especially for earring freight.

The tuge will form no association here this year.

They will run wild this season.

The tugs will form no association here this year. They will run wild this season.

The tug Mary A. Green has received a new coal of paint, and is now in excellent repair.

EAST SAGINAW, AIGE.

EAST SAGINAW, AIGE.

EAST SAGINAW, APRIL 9.—The new tug Charles Lee as launched yesterday. It cost \$5,000, and will tow logs from the Cass and Tittalawasase Rivers. The boom-steamer Dove will start on her first trip to Alpens to-morrow.

CORSETS. Get the GENUINE! Beware of Imitations! THOMSON'S PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.

THOUSON'S PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CORSETA

EACH
CORSET
Stamped
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WITTI
TRADE
MARK
THOMSON'S
Glove-Fitting
Are the most
Perfect, burd
Corset and decorate and marks as nearly as compatible
to see to get the gonuine.

A NOVELTY -Thomson's Patent Solid Pastenting
Capped Corset Meesle. They are unbreakable, and them
factuatings do not abreak the dress.

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Sole Importers and Patentees for the U.S.

The Great Art Industrial Exhibition-The Crowd and Its Significance.

The "Nation" Wagging as Usual-Leo nardo da Vinci to the Rescue.

Charles Francis Adams on American Industry-Beantiful Wall Papers and Prints and China Services by Young Girls.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Borrow April 6.—The most interesting and important prent of the season, I don't hesitate not only to say, but to affirm, is the State exhibiion of drawings from the various schools under the new system inaugurated by Walter Smith, the English art master, two or three years ago. I had seen the notices of the approaching exhi-bition in the papers, and on the opening day I suntered up Tremont street, and, with a vague sort of interest, and an idea that I was doing my duty as a correspondent, who means to have an eye on all that is going, I turned into Horticultural Hall. Up one flight, and straight shead into the main hall, I found myself in the midst of a moving crowd of interested spectators. It was in the very beart of the morning.—11 o'clock.—and here was of the torning,—11 o'clock,—and here was a throng of active men, mechanics, artists, teach-ars, and other business representatives, with flocks of girl-students and women-teachers, and other interested persons. I remember going to the first exhibition after Mr. Smith's introducmember that the drawings struck me then in its various stages as a great improvement on the old-fashioned methods. There were good shows of the geometrical lines and figures, and other designs outgrowing naturally from these. But when I went in the other day, and found myself all at once confronted with the results of these intervening far years. I must confer-

these intervaning few years. I must confess that I was

MOT A LITTLE SURPRISED.

Here were some of the strongest drawings I have ever seen. Drawings from the antique; difficult heads and figures eliminated with great skill. The coloring of these was a mistake. The srt department is of drawing especially, and coloring, if it is to form a part of it, must be as rigidly studied as these technical lines, and curves and aggled. But I suppose this coloring is simply resorted to by the pupils as one, or a wider, means of stading. As I went from the first steps, the primary steps, which teach, to begin with, the simplest forms of plane geometry, the square, the triangle, the circle, etc., and from thence to the principles of parallel and angular perspective to the drawing of modals and objects, to mechanical projection and upwards, I knew that here was the true method of teaching drawing, whether to one who was to be an industrial designer or an artist of landscapes, sea-scapes, or whatever. And when I emphasize in this matter of inherent knowledge, I do not speak without thought. Any person who has endeavored to onlivate a natural taste for drawing, under the ordinary old-fashioned methods of teaching, which was frankly and literally no teaching at all, can understand and appreciate what satisfaction there must be to find at last that there were scientific laws and helps from the very beginning. The nonsones that the Nation elaborated recently on this point is pretty good proof of its ignorance on the point; and if any of the vast Amy of very round men who have pinned their conversational text meetly thereful have not read the work-to the horizon work-to the horizon work-to the horizon work-to be honest work-to the horizon work-to be honest work-to me the point; and if any of the vast and helps from the very beginning. The son-sone that the horizon to that wonderfal sheet with such sublime confidence, and taken their conversational text meetly there-trom, if any of these chance to be honest work-

who have pinned their opinions to that wonderful sheet with such sublime confidence, and taken their conversational text meekly theretrom, if any of these cuance to be honest workers and scekers, with natural tastes in art directions, they must feel that their confidence may be misplaced in other directions of thought and criticism from this blantant blunder. Fancy any intelligent person giving forth such sentences as these on the question: "Mechanical frawing has nothing to do with art proper. Art is always a form of individual expression, and, if we would apply 'art to industry,' we must be careful to use the methods which art requires.

It is true that most designers require to know certain mechanical processes, but, as designers, they require training of a purely artistic kind, which cannot be provided unless the mechanical element be kept out of it.

Art instruction is properly directed towards purely aesthetic culture alone,—sethetic, that is, in the sense of the term which includes a moral element."

bows on "SENTIMENT," "RIFALUTIN," AND
"GUSH."—

which prides itself on facts in the Gradgrind
fashion! It is just about as sensible as it is to
tell a child to run before it can stand. All artists require to know mechanical processes to begin with, and they must become masters of these
processes by dint of long and patient study of
elemontary rules. And it is just these rules
which this new school of art is teaching, and
which we have never had taught before in this
country in this complete and scientific fashion.
The artist will get his training much more naturally, and by self-seeking "of the purely sethetic kind," and if he is an artist in any seese he
will soon learn to subordinate "the mechanical"

The ARTA.

COLLICTIVE DIFFLATS BY STATES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

As originally contemplated and practiced to some
extent in the previous fairs of this organization, any
state or Territory may have set apart in a compact
body sufficient space in which to make a collective disbody sufficient space in which to make a collective disother products, except that machinery in operation
and works of art will necessarily conform to the general arrangement of these departments.

Some of our sister States AND ORGANIZATIONS.

As originally contemplated and precticed to some
extent in the previous fairs of this organization, any
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which we have never had taught before in this country in this complete and scientific raision, ally, and by self-seeking "of the purely methetic kind," and if he is an arist in only sense he will soon learn to subordinate "the mechanical slemant" the Notion is as a fraid of, for this method which he tuess at his pleasure, "We must be careful to use the methods which art requires." Indeed, Much the sapiont Axion knows, evidently, of what art requires in "Study first the science, and then follow it with the practice born of that science.

"Study first the science, and then follow it with the practice born of that science.

"It requires:

"Study first the science, and then follow it with the practice born of that science.

"The young sarries should first study perspective; then he should study risture, that he may comprehend the reason for the things which he increased the research of the things which he followed the research for the hings which he followed the research for the hings which he followed the research for the research of the research of

rapiet, for prints, for china, and various other fabrics, and saw

THE HAMES OF YOUNG GIRLS

and women affixed to them, I felt that a better day was coming for the hard-working girl who now spends long hours in wearisome, distasteral employment which returns her scarcely enough-for board and clothing. Taught gradually from early years in the public school as she is now, any natural tasts would finally burgaon into the bloom of active genids in many cases, which might other wise have lain undiscovered, or, at best, so untrained as to be of no practical service. And so, without loss of time, when this girl finds harself a woman, abe finds herself, too, in possession of a sum means of carning her livelihood,

for the directions are so many and varied in this industrial department, and we need skilled designers so much, as our constant importation of French and German artisans can testify. And then, too, the elevating educating power of this study in all other ways of thought, for no one can be constantly associated with forms of harmony, can study them day by day, without profit to the whole mind. It was significant of this fast-ceming future to see the TROOPS AND TROOPS OF YOUNG OFFILES examining these drawings the other day with such keen interest, and jotting down from this one and that one the subject and name, or other features interesting to them. A gentleman of wealth and position, making the tour of the rooms, suddenly said to me: "If I had a daughter or a son, a daughter especially, I would take her from any private school and put her into one of the grammar-schools, where she could have the advantage of this training. It might be invaluable to a woman to secure her a paying bocupation, if she ever needed it." So, the "evidences" accumulate, and rich and poor, we ought all of us to congratulate the rising generation on the good time coming for them.

THE EXPOSITION.

Programme for 1876-Special Features

The programme for the Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago for 1876 has just been is-sued. From it the following extracts are taken, It can be obtained on application to Mr. Rey-

sued. From it the following extracts are taken, it can be obtained on application to Mr. Reynolds, the Secretary.

The high standard to which these annual exhibitions have attained, their advantage to exhibitors, their beneficial indisence upon city and country, and their unquestioned value to the people as opportunities for the sequisition of practical information, have rendered them well-nigh indispensable to the life and progress of the Northwest. They stimulate inquiry, incite investigation, promote business enterprise, and, in short, touch every material interest of the whole people for good, and none for harm.

The average attendance, heretofore, has been about 40,000, but, for the present year, it is expected to be much greater. The stirring events of the Centennial year cannot fail to contribute largely to this result. Aside from a largely increased local attendance, the number will be swelled by many thousands of intelligent people from the Oid World, who, attracted primarily by the International Exhibition, will certainly extend their visit as far inland as Chicago. Many will come especially to study our industries and to verify the reports they have heard of the immense resources and productive power of the Magasipio Valley. This "granary of the world "possesses an interest in the mind of every intelligent European beyond any other portion of this continent, by reason of its great and growing importance in its relations to the commercial life of all civilized countries.

It is believed and expected that the manufacturers, artisans, artists, and others engaged in the various industrial pursuits throughout the West, will serve their own best interests and gratify a just and patriotic pride by making extraordinary efforts to render the next Exposition worthy of themselves, of the City of Chicago, and of this favored region. A grand display, one of which all may be proud and which has never yet been equaled in this country, can be made by the hearity co-operation of all directly concerned.

The Executive

dare say a word! Indeed, when the stranger reached out for a passenger's nose and asked him if the stars were not nickels glued to the heavens, the passenger cheerfully replied that such was the belief. The driver, who had never given a thought to astronomy, took the stranger by the neck and ran him out of the car, saying

as be drove on:
"I don't care about the sun nor the moon slong's I git baid off every Saturday night."

THE COURTS. . Record of Business Transacted Saturday. DIVORCES.

Mary J. Roth is also dissatisfied with her husband, John H. Roth, because he kicks her around rather too promiseuously, and she wants to get rid of him. John is a plumber at No. 39 Blue Island avenue, and making a good living, which fact complainant hopes will be taken into

Judges Drummond and Blodgett will deliver several opinions this morning. Judge Dram-mond will probably leave the city this evening

mond will probably leave the city this evening for Milwaukee on his circuit.

J. W. Brown began a suit Saturday against the Mercantile Insurance Company of Chicago, claiming \$3,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

James O. McConsughty, of Rochelle, Ogle County, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy Saturday. The secured debts are \$6,370, and the unsecured \$6,700.45. The assets are \$1,500 worth of personal property. Referred to Register Crain at Freeport.

A. B. Morgan, of this oity, also filed a voluntary petition. His secured habilities are \$9,809.08 and the unsecured about \$37,000. Assets, \$24,000 of open accounts and judgments. Reference to Begister Hibbard.

Daniel A. Loring was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable hisy 8.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed. Saturday, Assets, Security and a warrant issued returnable hisy 8.

We're implicated all?

The hearts of honest men are burning with indignation that this enormous wickedness should hide beneath the cloak of the Church and the ministry; that there should be to little disposition to discipline Mr. Beecher. It is an exhibition which cannot but damage the power of the pulpit, and cause multitudes of the best of men to stand on the beauty and purity of the moral law, remote from those who consent to its deficiement. filement.

As for the man who has disrupted the Church, and set the world by the ears, through his misdeeds, he will yet find, and that right speedily, a "clear truthfulness," which will not only lay him "pretty flat," but consign him to everlasting shame.

C.

PATRICK DONAHOE'S FALL.

An Honored Irishman Ruined -The Career of the Boston "Pilote" Pro-prietor, Careless Business Habits and the Boston Pires De the Work. Correspondence New York 1 mes.
Boston, April 4.—A few weeks ago a modest

The control of the co paragraph appeared in the daily papers announc-ing that Patrick Donahue, proprietor and publisher of the Boston Pilot, was somewhat embarrassed, and found it necessary to go into volun-tary bankruptcy. The utmost sympathy was extended, and the hope expressed that his affairs would soon be adjusted satisfactorily. One or two meetings of his creditors were held,

pit, and another for the pews? Or, to parody an ancient couplet, do the Plymouth-sympathizing clergy fear that,
In Beccher's fall,
We're implicated all?

The hearts of honest men are burning with indignation that this enormous wickedness should hide beneath the cloak of the Church and the ministry; that there should be to little disposition to discipline Mr. Beecher. It is an exhibition which cannot but damage the power of the pulpit, and cause multiples of the best of men to stand on the beauty and purity of the moral.

THE DOMINION.

The Divorce Question in Parliament
—Archbishop Lynch Replies to Galt's
Pamphiet.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 8.—In the Senate to-day the Hon. Mr. Dickey moved to give the newly-established Supreme Court jurisdiction over di-vorce and matrimonial causes. He referred to the great difficulties sorrounding the present system, and instanced the Campbell divorce case, which has troubled the Senators for a month past, to show that Canada is behind the age in this matter. The motion

is behind the age in this matter. The motion provoked considerable discussion, but was withdrawn on the Government stating that it was too late in the season to consider so important a matter. There is no doubt that at the next session we will see the establishment of divorce courts.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Tononto, Ont., April 8.—Archbishop Lynch publishes a letter in reply to Sir Alexander Gait's last pamphlet. The whole tenor of His Grane's letter is to ridicule Sir Alexander's writings. He says the first letter was enveloped in mist, but the last is a dense fog. He says that the relations of the Church to the State are the same to-day as they were eighteen bundred years ago, when Christ said "Give unto Casar the things that are Good's." His Grace says the whole pamphlet is a mixture of epitheta, contradictious, and assertions wholly at fault and

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

ALL LADIES' NIGHTS for this week only. After weeks of preparation, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN BARON VON LIEBIG'S Or, Life Among the Lowly.

In seven acts and thirtsen Tableaux. CHARLES HOWARD, especially engaged for Unci-Tom. Also the ARLINGTON JUBILEE SINGERS.

GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS

An Allegorical Transformation Scene of Surpassession, occupying the entire depth of the stage.

A GRAND OLIO. LESLIE & AVERY, the Imperial Gymnasis.

MY RYAN, frish Comedian.

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AGUIRE & HAVERLY Lessee
H. HAVERLY Manager THE PAMOUS CALIFORNIA MINSTREIS!

Every Night, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Return of Chicago's favortic Camedian, BLLY
RICE. BILLY EMERSON, BEN COTTON, and J. R.
KEMBLE holding their respective positions. Continued
success of E. M. HALL, the Banjo King. Decided hit
of SANFORD and WILSON. All the old brilliants re-

Remember the popular Wednesday Matiness. McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY nights only. EDWIN BOOTH

In Shakspeare's historical tragedy,
LIFE AND DEATH OF KING RICHARD II. supported by an excellent east, and every attention to detail. Thursday, Mr. Booth as Shylock; Fridsy, Mr. Booth as Othelio; Saturday Matinee, The Stranger, and Katharine and Petruchio; Saturday night, The Apostate.

THE COLISEUM. MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, SIEGRIST BOYS

Pronounced by all who have seen them Simply Won-dertul. Also, PROF. SIEGRIST and his Talking Dogs, the Most Intelligent Trained Animals in the World, together with the PARLOE MINSTRELS, and all of the Favorites. Admission as usual.

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CANADA. Thursday, April 13, 8:30 a. m. Cabin passage, 80 and 8:0 currency. Rejurn tickers at reduced rates. Steerage tickers, 23 currency. First for £1 and upwards on Great Britain. Apply to P. B. LARSON, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sta., Chicago NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Breunen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton. London, Havre, and Bremeu, first cabin, \$100; second cabin, \$60, gold; steerage, \$50, currency. For fraight or passage apply to

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Cabin Passage, \$70: Intermediate, \$45; Steerage, \$30.
Excursion tickets, \$120; Prepaid Steerage certificates

Excursion tickets, \$120; Prepaid Steerage certificates S. R. R. GEO. McDONALD. Agent.

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NEW LAW BOOKS. JUST READY:

EWELL'S LEADING AND SELECT CASES ON THE DISABILITIES INCIDENT TO INFANCY, COV-ERFURE, IDNOCY, &c. With Notes by M. D. EWELL & Ag. 870. 46. REDFIELD ON THE LAW OF WILLS. Vol. I Fourth Edition. Svo. \$5. ANGELL'S LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS AT LAW and Suits in Equity and Admiralty. Sixth Edition. Edited by JOHN WILDER MAY, Esq. Svo. \$8. LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,

254 Washington-st., Boston.

LEGAL Sale of Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railroad. WITHOUT REDEMPTION.

Circuit Court of the United States of America, Southern District of Illinois. Jan-uary Term, A. D. 1876.

Co., Booton, American News Co., New York, and Western News Company, Chicago, or mailed on receipt of price, by J. HENRY STMOXB, 68 Devonshire-st, Booton.

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Invest Now According to Your Means, \$10.

\$25, \$50, \$100, \$200.

How to make money is in order, and we are licilized to tall the receipt of the secreta. ALEXAFORE It will be received to invest in blocks and other profits blue tentiers of a legitimate character. This little is through of the acceptance of a legitimate character. This little is through of the acceptance of a legitimate character. This little is through the secretary of the secretary of

ANY COMPROSES OF COMPANIES AND ASSESSED OF C

MEAT EXTRACT. FATTENING! INVIGORATING

LIQUID

Meat Extract One wineglass containing the nutriment of This is the only Extract ready for use with all the benefits of the solid extract without

Contains only Pure Sherry Wine and Beef. Indorsed by all Prominent Physicians. CAUTION-See that the Liquid Extract is in pint bob

PRICE, \$1 PER BOTTLE. All DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, and HOTELS have it. U. S. DEPOT:

C. H. EVANS & CO. 107 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa. RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS EXPLANATION OF REPERRICE MARKS.—† Saturday opposed. * Sanday excepted. ! Mouday excepted. | Aprive Sunday at 8:00 s. m. | Deliv.

CHICAGOS NORTHWESTERN RAIL TOAT Nekel Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Osnal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

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Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Denty-second-st.
Ticket-stice, St Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph,
and at Painer Blous. Mail (via Main and Air Line) ... * 500 a. m. * 416 p. m.
Day Express ... * 500 a. m. * 9.00 p. m.
Kalamasoo Accommodatioa... * 4 70 p. m. * 10.20 a. m.
4 100 p. m. * 10.20 a. m.
8 10 b. m. * 6 200 a. m.
Night Express ... * 79.00 p. m.
Flooring Express ... * 8.20 a. m. * 8.10 p. m.
Night Express ... * 8.20 a. m. * 7.00 a. m.
Night Express ... * 9.00 p. m. * 7.00 a. m.

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The Depot, West Side, near Mediton-st. bridgs. Ticks

Cinese: Al Depot, and 12 Handloph. Lagre. | Arrive.

Kansas City and Denver Fast Rz. 12:00 noon 2 3:10 p. m. St. Louis Apringfield Rz. 12:00 noon 7 2:50 p. m. 75:50 p. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

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Depot, foot of Lake at. and Foot of Twenty-second-st.

(Sice, 12) Standolph-st. near Clark. St. Louis Fast Line.

Carock New Orleans Ex. 550 m. 7550 m.

Cairock New Orleans Ex. 550 m. 7550 m.

Springfield Forth, and Kookul 500 m. 15 00 m.

Springfield Forth, and Kookul 500 m. 15 00 m.

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Changes & Stoux Olf Rigners. 500 m. 15 00 m.

Changes & Stoux Olf Rigners. 500 m. 15 0 m. 15 0 m.

Changes & Stoux Olf Rigners. 500 m. 15 0 m.

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Schol offices, St Ciardent, corner of Pashington, Palmer
House, and of Espai, 122 Michigan-me. corner Modison.
Traine leave From Exposition Desire.

Leave.

Arrive.

Day Express-Pullman Drawing-Room Sheroing Care. to
New York wither Care.

Allantic Express-Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Shesping
Care and Hotel Care.

Schon. 1820 a. m.

1820 a. m.

1820 a. m.

1820 p. m.

1820 p. m.

1820 p. m.

1820 p. m.

Only line running the notel cars to New York PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNES CHICAGO RAILWAY. Leape, Arring.

9 200 a. m. * 8:50 p. m.

10 200 p. m. † 8:50 a. m.

10 200 p. m. § 5:50 a. m.

5:50 a. m. \$:15 p. m. Day Express 9:00 a. m. 1 3:00 p. m. Pantline Express 1 3:15 p. m. 1 4:16 a. m. 1 4:16 a. m. 1 4:16 a. m. 1 4:16 a. m. 1 5:16 p. m. 1 4:16 a. m. 1 5:16 p. m. 1 4:16 p. m. 1 5:16 p. m. 1 5:

Preins leave from rear of Expedient Musicing and Foot of Trenty-second-st. Denot corner Musicing and Foot Michoganas. City office, St Clark-st., corner of Fashington. Louve. | Arrive. Morning Express. | \$.28 a. m. | \$.40 a. m. Accommodation. | 7.06 a. m. | 5 .10 p. m. Evening Express. | 5 .28 p. m. | 9 .10 p. m.

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NO CURE! Dr. Kean,

175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago, May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants corns or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.: Sundays from 9 to 12. DR. STONE. The only Specialist is the city 171 Madison et., Chicago, Ill., tersus at Carugate in medicine, 171 Madison et., Chicago, Ill., tersus at Carugate and Private Diseases, Syminal Weakness, Impotency, Female Differenties, etc. Medicines furnished for \$5 to \$10; circs granamated or motor retunded. Consultations confidential and free, personally or by letter. A BOUK for both series, illustrated, and circular seed, sealed, for Islamp.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION. MARIAGE or those shout to marry, on the physical content of the Marriage Guide of those shout to marry, on the physical content of the Marriage Guide of the state of the stat

TAX NOTICE. And Save Further Expense.

The Warrants for Taxes of 1875 are now all returned to me, and I am prepared to receive the taxes for said year, and Special and Park Assessments. A fee of S cents per Lot for preparing the list for the prints will be added on the 16th inst. Per sons wishing to save the same must pay before that date.

L. C. HUCK,

County Treasurer.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. Tyler B. Gaskell, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, has returned with his family from a nonth's tour in Florida and other Southern

A meeting for young men—strangers in the city—is held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., No. 10 Arcade court, where they may meet the members and become acquainted with them. Fritz Voelfer was held up opposite No. 154 hicago avenue at 10 o'clock last night, and left his watch with the sluggers. No arrests, as he was too tipsy to give a description of the

Mr. French will lecture upon "The Artistic Qualities of the Modern Caricaturists," with illustrations from the works of Gillray, Crükshank, Leech, and others, this evening at o'clock, in the lecture-room of Mr. Waters Classical School, 23 Sixteenth street.

The annual meeting of the Chicago Flower dission, for the election of officers, and other pusiness, will be held at the Chicago Athenseum,

The bookstore of W. T. Keener, at No. 93
Dearborn street, was broken into yesterday afternoon by a gang of five kids, and six volumes of illustrated America stolen. A part of the property was subsequently found hidden in an alliev to the rear of the premises, and Philip Lynch was arrested for the crime.

Frederick Binkley, the boy who was run over Saturday morning opposite No. 126 Lumber street by a feed wagon belonging to Jacob Rem-ion, of No. 73 Milwaukee avenue, died rester-day morning from the injuries received. The pareless driver has been arcested, and will be held to await the Coroner's verdict.

About 10 o'clock yesterday moroing the dead body of a full-grown female child was found in Vernon Park by Officer Burkley of the Twelfth Bureet Station. There are no marks of violence on the body, and its death is supposed to have resulted from neglect and exposure. The Coroner will investigate the facts to-day.

Edward Martin, as also Edward Curran, while standing on the corner of monroe and Clark streets last night, were attracted by the appearance of Angle Scott, a colored Christian on her way home from church. Curran approached her for some latent purpose, and was prom thy rebuffed by the female Senagambrian. On this be drew a pistol and at empted to massacre her, which also failed. The report was heard by Officers Donohue and Peterson, who attested their opposition to this municipal violation by the arrest of Martin and Curran. They were locked up in the Armory.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

MASS-MEETING OF WOODWORKERS YESTERDAY.

A meeting of the woodworkers was held at the
West Side Turner Hall yesterday afternoon for
the purpose of hearing addresses on the subects of the eight-hour system, the labor ques-tion generally, and for perfecting a thorough or-

ing was called to order at about 3 offers Chairman. That gentleman was usly chosen, and took the chair. Mr. en and Mr. Stein were elected Secretaries. The Chair then stated that the meeting had been lled, among other things, for the purpose of scussing the eight-hour system, and the au-ence would listen to Mr. M. C. Gilvrey, whom

discussing the sight-bour system, and the audience would listed to Mr. M. C. Givrey, whom he would listed to Mr. M. C. Givrey, whom he was an under consumption and the me would listed to Mr. M. C. Givrey, whom he was a month of the stonacutters' association, they had some tipe ago agreed to work for \$5 ton ten hours ady, inside of two months their wages had increased nearly one-half. The cry of over-production had been raised, but there was no much thing. There was an under-consumption, and working-men were not half of them getting the necessaries of life. The speaker thought that sight hours should be given to work; eight to sleep, and sight to some kind of recreation. The sight-hour system was according to law. It was on the status at Washington; and why was it inoperative? Simply because the workingmen of good character to go West and lain title and left the thing go by default. He spoke of the great necessity of recreations among the workingmen, well supported, before anything could be accomplished. He referred to the splended organization of the English workingmen as a model for rewringmen and the workingmen of the great necessity of interests and occupations this course would elicit use fullies possible information of the state of the great necessity of interests and occupations that this course would elicit use fullies presented the ment of the most reliable character to enable the first new homes, and when they arrived there the full benefit of it would be given to workingmen of specific the special part of the special part of the special part of the great necessity of the special part of th terms to workingmen? The fear of being called a "bolter" from either party had operated to kees would-be independent voters in the party organizations, and the result was that questions of interest to the workingmen were unneeded and the politicians simply worked for their own selfish ends. It was only through mass movements that anything could be effected. He was in favor of the union of the workingmen consemplated at the present meeting, and gave some wise counsel as to the preliminary matters necessary. The speaker was not in favor of strikes, and regretted the absence of any proper tribunal to which difficulties among workingmen might be reserved. Co-operation in some kinds of business was unsuccessful, but co-operation in the matter of producing and consuming articles of food, although considered a rather Utopian des in this country, was eminently successful in the north of England, where the people were seen migratory than in London, where the system had failed. In conclusion, the convict-labor question came in for a share of the discussion, the could not denounce the system too strongly. He was in favor of putting these convicts on the public highways, braking stones, and making good roads. Their labor would then be for the benefit of the State, and the honest workingmen would not be suoject to the present unjust competition with jail-birds.

Mr. Angust Selffert then addressed the meeting at considerable length in German, He was no favor of cementing this union of the woodworkers. The trouble wash the working classes was, that their only occupations were working and sleeping. They were a sort of domestic

workers. The trouble with the working classes was, that their only occupations were working and sleeping. They were a sort of domestic animals, taking whatever they could, and starving when they couldn't get it. He was heard with great attention, and frequently interrupted by appliance.

by applause.

Mr. Cherles Thoremans was the next speaker.

He sic addressed the meeting in German.
He said this movement was the beginning
of a general movement to benefit the
working class. It would enhance the daily iaborer's wages. The workingmen should be working class. It would enhance the daily laborer's wages. The workingmen should be sahamed to have upheld Hee ing for twenty years, a man who had turned out a public plunderer and a fit candidate for the pententiary. He trusted the workingmen, and especially the German workingmen, bad learned a practical lesson. He was emphatically in favor of this union, and would funns all the support in his power.

An opportunity was then given for the audience to join the organization, and many availed themselves of the privilege.

Addresses of a similar character were made by John O'Ne.l and others, and the meeting then adjourned.

An audience large in numbers and thoroughly musical in character greeted Mr. Wolfsohn at Standard Hail Saturday afternoon. The programme was, if anything, a little lighter in character greeted in the lighter in character gramme was, if anything, a little lighter in character gramme was, if anything, a little lighter in character gramme was, if anything, a little lighter in character gramme was, if anything a little lighter in character gramme was, if anything a little lighter in character gramme was, if anything a little lighter in character gramme was a little lighter gramme was a little lighter gramme was a little lighter gramme was a little gramme was a lit oter than the others have been, embracing the otherzo in E major, op. 54; five waltzes in E scherzo in E major, op. 54; new waltzes in E flat major, op. 18; D flat major; C sharp minor; A flat major, op. 64. Nos. 1, 2, and 3; and A flat major, op. 42; Bolero, op. 19; and the Poionaise in F sharp minor, op 44. The fourth scherzo lacks that impetuosity of character which marks the three that have preceded it, and—where the others have been of an heroic character, this will be found to resemble a lyrical poem. The first four waltzes are all very well known nere, and the least discerning auditor sould have noticed that when Mr. Wolfsohn played them the music seemed to be nearer home with the audience than that of the other sumbers. The Bolero, although not up to the mandard of Chopin's music, is a true representative of his style of composition, and is very inalodious and pleasing. It is really astonishing that a composition of such accellence and rare merit as the Polonaise in F sharp minor should be played the various numbers in his usual careful style. The singing was furnished by Miss Jessica Haskell, who is always heard with pleasure. She gave four very difficult is men succeived that its men but the Republican men the proposition in the proposition of the control of the contr flat major, op. 18; D flat major; C sharp minor;

could sing them with a more thorough understanding.

Mr. Julius Koch the able and genial comedian of Mr. Alexander Wurster's German Dramanic Company, had his benefit at the New Chicago Theatre last evening. The house was well filled with the friends of the beneficiary, who wished to show him their recognition for the many pleasant evenings they have enjoyed through his efforts. The play performed on this occasion is entitled "Klein Geld" (small change), and was produced for the first time in this city. There are no similar plays in the English language. It is a consionarration of melodrama, opera-bouffe, and farce, and requires a large number of comedians and a good soubjette. These plays, which are known among the Germans as "Grosse Posse," are very popular in that country, particularly in Berlin, where they first originated. Of course they have but little intrinsic value as literary productions. They are produced simply to amuse, and if well performed seldom is it to please. The piece presented last evening was no constituted to the agency. productions. They are produced simply to amuse, and if well performed seldom fail to please. The piece presented last evening was no exception to the general rule. The plot does not amount to anything, but it is full of wit and humor, and is interspersed with comic songs and dances, and contains many local hits which kept the house in a continuous roar of laughter. It is fair to say that the audience at the New Chicago was never better amused, or laughted more heartly, than they did last evening. The star of the evening was Mrs. Johanna Claussen, who shined with unusual brilliancy. Her acting and singing were admirable. Mr. Koch, the beneficiary, as Kadebotd, also acted with much vigor and vivacity. He had, however, a bad cold, which spoiled the effect of his singing somewhat. Mr. Gustav Donald in the character of Dogahn made quite a hit and proved himself to be an excellent comedian as well as a character actor. The other parts with a few exceptions were well performed.

WESTWARD, HO! A meeting of the Western-bound emigrants for O'Neil Colony, Nebraska, was held yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Burke's Hotel. The attendance was larger than could be accommodated. Intending emigrants were in many in-stances accompanied by their wives. The principal object was to instruct parties as to what was necessary to provide for the journey, and what class of household goods and farm appli-

was necessary to provide for the journey, and what class of household goods and farm appliances they ought to take along, the object being to prevent a useless outlay in the transportation of valueless articles, or such as can be purchased close by the settlement at a cost less than freight from here.

Gen. O'Neil entered into a quiet and familiar conversation with the meeting, staring that he had no speech to make, but wished them to make such inquiries as their own minds suggested, such as appeared to them necessary for their guidance. He had gone to the expense to have printed in pampilet form (a copy of which he gave to all) such instructions as occurred to him necessary. He asked them to read it over carefully, and then he would meet them again in a few days in a larger room, where they would not be so crowded. He further suggested that all parties should write down such questions as they wished to ask, so as to be sure that nothing escaped their attention. With such a diversity of interests and occupations this course would alicit the fullest possible information of the most reliable character to enable them to prepare for their new homes, and when they arrived there the full benefit of it would be felt.

This evening a large meeting of all parties favorable towards the object of assisting Irish worked the several and comparison.

convinced the Hillionis Committees in charge of your building are doing all that honesty and economy can do, and are being assisted by the people of Chicago and the State in altheral donation of material and time, to complete their building in even a better style than at first designed. And when it is known that the appropriation from the State was so small, and has been so justly expended, no one can but honor their care in this economy in the present condition of our finances. And I am the last to withhold due credit to any one who will conduct such a matter with the care and integrity of your State Commission. Apprecisting that Chicago needs some monument to housety and integrity in her affairs, I hope the Committee will cause to be framed and posted over your main extrance a fall bill of items and expenditures in the cost of your building. It is more to your credit to build a cottage of neatness and taste for \$6,000 than to build a Custom-House for as many millions and after question the failure in the vacant square surmounted by the ghostly derricks. When here a few vears ago, I witnessed the care used to paint and cover the cables of the same, but I could not see its irracticable effect. But now I aupreciste it, and honor the same, and I would recommend another coat in a year or so.

Had our State been less jealous of you in September tast, when, as architect, I was offered by the Chicago Terra Cotta Company a liberal donation for our building, but, on presenting the same to our State Building Committee, it was refused "because it came from Chicago," with the pentle reproof that I must remember that "Indianapolis had works of a greater extent and liberality than yours," and nothing would be accepted outside our State line at Calumet. But after four or five months of hard begging from a State Agent (of course liberally paid), our great city has not donated a dollar of material, and but a small sum of money, towards our building. In fact, they have rather hindered than assisted us in its construction. I was

WARD CLUBS VERSUS PRIMARIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
Chicago, April 8.—In view of the action of the recent Republican City Convection in regard to primaries, it might be well to inquire where their abolition would leave us. The intelligent gentleman who offered the resolution doubtless can answer. Presumably it was intended to devolve the authority upon the Republican Ward Clubs. That might work well enough in case the clubs are composed and controlled by such excellent men as are the First and Eighteenth Ward Clubs; but what would be the natural consequence where these organizations are by no means acichoice? I have in mind such an one. Prior to the last judicial convention, this Club resolved that its members should vote for none but the Republican nomines, whoever he might be. Now, if I remember rightly, Mr. Larned

In Heaven i." "Mignon;" "It Must Be Something Wondrous," and "Loreley." The songs belong to a new school of song-writing. In the Schumann and Schubert school, the accompaniment is simply a background upon which to show off the vocal parts, but in these of Liszt the piano parts form the foreground of the picture, while the vocal parts are largely declamatory, making it very difficult for the singer to receive them in an intelligent manner. Misses the subject to receive them in an intelligent manner with the many other eminest attorneys, who, with the word parts are largely declamatory, making it very difficult for the singer to receive them in an intelligent manner. Misses the subject to receive them in an intelligent manner. Misses the subject to receive them in an intelligent manner. Misses them with a more thorough understanding her extreme nervousness on this occasion, he succeeded in singing them, especially the last three, in excellent dramatic style, throwing her whole heart and soul into them. There are many sopranos in this city who have the voice required for these songs, but we can asfely say that none of them could sing them with a more thorough understanding.

Mir. Julius Koch, the able and genial comedian of Mr. Alexander Wurster's German Dramanic Company, had his benefit at the New Chicago Theatre last evening. The house was well filled with the friends of the beneficiary, who wished to show him their recognition for the many pleasant—evenings they have enjoyed through his efforts. The play performed on this occasion is entitled "Klein Ged" (small change), and was produced for the first time in this city. There are no similar plays in the English language. It is a complomeration of melodrama, opera-bouffe, and farce, and requires a large number of comedians and a good souhestes. These plays, which are known among the tiermans as "Grosse Posse," are very popular in that country, particularly in Berlin, where they first originated. Of course they have but little intrinsic values a but they are middl

lege.

Clearly, then, the remedy for the acknowledged evils of the primaries is not to be found in the present ward clubs. In a spasm of righteous indignation the late convention recommended the abolition of the primaries, but they mended the abolition of the primaries, but they offered no acceptable substitute therefor. Would it not be well to return to the old custom of calling the partisans of the district together, and, in mass convention, allow the people opportunity to express their preferences by ballot, formal and informal, for the candidates who may be brought before them? For it must be apparent to every one that, if the primaries can be run in the interest of prefessional politicians, the same sharpers could even more successfully control minor organizations, especially if these are officered by men not distinguished for capacity.

ARTHUR MINISPELL'S REMEDY.

ARTHUR MITCHELL'S REMEDY. To the Editor of The Chicago Iribune: CHICAGO, April 9, 1876.—Arthur Mitchell's remedy-watchfulness-may be very good

preaching, but it is very poor police. Would Mr. Mitchell suggest watchfulness as a remedy against burglary? Would be advise the citizens of Chicago to sit up all night, year in and year out, to prevent their houses from being burglarized? Watching may, for the moment, prevent bummers from stuffing ballot-boxes and burglars from entering our bouses; but have we no rights which should be rebut have we no rights which should be respected without the exercise of such watchfulness? For what do we pay \$5,000,000 per year in this city? For what do we keep up this enormous police force? I am well aware that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, but not vigilance of the kind Mr. Mitchell recommends. Watching, and riding fleet horses, may for the time being deter rogues from perpetrating crime, but this is only a temporary shift. It does not go to the root and cure the evil. But I will tell Mr. Mitchell what will cure it, and cure it most effectually, and thoroughly, and entirely,—away with watching and cavalry service,—and that is this: Let him walk do *n Clark street some flue morning, say in the neighborstreet some five morning, say in the neighbor-hood of the House of David, and look up and

street some flue morning, say in the neighborhood of the House of David, and look up and see six or eight of these bummers dangling from the second-story window of a Vigitance Committee's Headquarters, and he will have no further occasion to steal down at midnight to see that Dave Thornton is not tampering with the city vote. Watching, after, will be uncalled for, and bailot-box stuffing will be at an end. Why? Because rascals would know that this meant business. Now they know that they have nothing to fear. They know they are not in danger, because the City Government and the courts are on their side.

This is what we are coming to, but the time is not yet, or these fellows would have been dangling before this.

When the respectable portion of this city has been run over sufficiently long by gamblers, and thieves, and pickpockets, and bummers, and ballot-box stuffers, so that longer forbearance ceases to be a virtue, then will an end be put to this thing, and not till then. It will not be brought about, however, by much talking, or large gatherings, or resolutionizing. Neither will it be accomplished until this people are dead in earnest, forgetting all past political ties, and coming together as one man, for the accomplishment of one end. Two hundred earnest, thoughtful serious, determined, solid business men and citizens, in secret, quiet conclave, would be more potent in cleansing this city than all the mass-meetings which can be gotten up.

the ballot-box in full view of the voter and the bystanders, and contiguous to the window or aperture through which the ballots are passed, so that the voter may with his own band (whe

aperture through which the ballots are passed, so that the voter may with his own hand (when his right to vote is determined), place his ballot in the box, the numbering of the ballots to be done by some person to be chosen by the judges of the election. It was with some difficulty that the voter at the dark basement office of the Town Assessor, at 204 La Salle street could see whether his ballot was placed in the box, or some other ballot was placed in the box, or some other ballot substituted in its place. The power to perpetrate the possible fraud should be removed by the Legislature.

Second, there should be some radical change made as to the custody and count of the ballots as soon as the polis are closed. The judges of election should be required to turn over the poil-lists and ballot-boxes to a committee of three or more of the legal v ters of the precinct, who shall have been chosen for that duty. This should be done without delay, the committee to relieve the judges and clerks of election as soon as the polls are declared closed, said committee to proceed at once to count the votes, in the presence of one or more voters of each party, as the committee shall determine, and certify the returns as now required by law.

Had these simple provisious been in force, who can doubt a different and more welcome result of the count recently made at 204 LaSalle street, where there is it the question but that the grossest fraud and outrage were committed upon the legal voters and tax-payers, that ever disgraced and defrauded a free people?

H. C. Ballard,

H. C. BALLARD,

THE CENTENNIAL. To the Editor of The Chicago Pribuns:
CHICAGO, April 8.—Several articles have appeared in your columns relating to the work of the Ladies' Centennial Association for this city. Urgent invitations have been presented to the Chicago ladies to attend these meetings and take est in this work ; but these efforts seen thus far to have produced but little result. Why there should be such an indifference upon this subject seems hard to comprehend. Have we no patriotic women among us? Surely, there are hundreds of ladies in our city who would gladly add a laurel to this great national exhi tion. This opportunity will come but once to you, ladies. Give your most precious time to it, for a few weeks, and you will astonish yourselves

for a few weeks, and you will astonish yourselves and the world by the result. It is said that our city is new; that the terrible fite destroyed all old and valuable historic relics.

Remember, a very large city of quiet homes was left untouched by the flames; and doubtless in these homes rest to-day many old and interesting mementoes; many valuable works of artistic beauty; many manuscripts, containing the results of earnest and beautful thought All that is necessary is to awaken an interest, to arouse an enthusiasm on the subject.

It is said that it is too late to do anything now. It is late; but still there is time enough to do something if there were a concert of action. If there were earnest effort, the month which is left would be sufficient time to work wonders.

A VIOLLANCE COMMITTEE WANTED.

A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE WANTED.

To the Raitor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, April 9.—We were at the Farwell
Hall meeting last evening, and fully subscribe to
all the sins of omission charged upon us, as
peaceful citizens, by Swett, Dexter, and Mitchell.
And we are also willing to do what these amiable
gentlemen advised next year, if the scenes of
April 4 are repeated. But we think the scoundrels care little about our threats so far off.
What is needed is action in present emergency.
Our cause is as just now as it will be then,—and
we surely do not require any higher-handed frand
than has been perpetrated to stimulate us to
duty. We should act now, and our movements
should be cool, decided, and swift. We all
know it is useless to appeal to law. A VIGILANCE COMMITTEE WANTED.

Living in New Orleans before the War, we saw the healthy influence of their vigilance commit-tee. It was usual as an election approached for all the gamblers and roughs of the river to swarm to the city. A call of the committee was all that was needed to fill the 5 o'clock boats with those gentlemen, and the citizens were left to all that was needed to fill the 5 o'clock boats with those gentlemen, and the citizens were left to elect such candidates for whom the majority of the ballots were cast. We need just such an organization here. It is uscless to read us moral cessays on patience. That article is wasted on such subjects. Is there not some leading citizen of nerve enough to put such a movement on foot at the Exposition Building next Tuesday? We will send our name in as a member. Yours,

MEXENSES.

ABOLISHING PRIMARIES. To the Editor of The Chicago Pribune : CHICAGO, April 8.—The movement to dispense with primary meetings as a means of nominat people with great favor. The ease with which a n-keeper can rally his crowd of hangerssaloon-teeper can raily his crown of hangers in to vote as a primary, and the difficulty with which business-men leave their business to vote at a primary, frequently putting it off until on their way home, and then finding it too late, are well known to political bummers, and they lay great emphasis on the regular party nomination, that frequently being their only claim for votes on election day.

WHISKY.

ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. St. Louis, April 9.—The crooked whisky events of yesterday are still the theme of excited com-

cati in from District-Attorney Botsford, which effectually relieves him of all suspicions of complicity in the transactions:

JENTERSON CITY, Mo., April 6.—J. B. McOuligan:

JENTERSON CITY, Mo., April 6.—J. B. McOuligan:

Yours of the 2d inst, is received. In answer I would say that there are no letters or telegrams here which implicate you as a member of the Whisky Ring, and that no evidence affecting yourself was submitted to the recent Grand Jury. The statements in the St. Louis dispatch of the Sist ult, to the Chicago Times, so far as they relate to you, are not true. Respectfully,

LOCAL GOSSIP.

JASPER D. WARD. The rumors concerning the Hon. J. D. Ward's continued absence from the city will be quietly put to rest this morning by that gentleman's re-turn to the city. Mr. George W. Stanford, Mr. Ward's partner, left the city Saturday night for Ward's partner, left the city Saturday night for Detroit, where he spent yesterday with Mr. Ward, who is still quite ill, although able to undertake the journey to Chicago. Both started last evening and will be here this morning. The above in ormation came from a source which puts its veracity beyond doubt.

veracity beyond doubt,

GONE TO MILWAUKEE.

Supervisor Matthews and Assistant-Supervisor
Kinney left for Milwaukee last night, for
the purpose of being on hand to-day in the
Nunnemacher case, and conferring with the
Government counsel in regard to the whisky
prosecutions in the Cream City in general.

SPORTING.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Maj. Gifford, Vice-Comnodore of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, has hallenged for the Queen's Cup won by the yacht America, and held by the New York Yacht yaont America, and held by the New York Yaont Club. The race is to come off in June. This vacht is called the Countess of Dufferin and is 221 tons measurement. It is believed the New York Club will waive the air months' notice re-quired under the rules, and that the race will take

GOLOSMITH MAID.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 9.—Goldsmith Maid trotted against Golden Gate yesterday at the Bay District track, the latter to run a mile and five hundred and fifty yards. Maid won in 2:19%, beating Gate three seconds. . HAIL O'LEARY!

Ban Phancisco, April 9 .- O'Leary, the Chicago pedestrian, about midnight completed the go pedestrian, about midnight completed the feat of walking 500 miles in 139 hours and 32 minutes. The 495th mile was made in 8:58.

CASUALTIES.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna lughes, of this city, went to his farm, near within a few hundred feet of his house his team ran away, throwing him off the wagon. The wheels ran over him, one over his head and an-other over his abdomen, killing him instantly. He leaves a family in comfortable circum-

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE. Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., April 9.—James Donahue aged 20, died last night from the effects of exosure. Some days ago he was found lying in ensible in a ditch near the Chicago & Alton Road in this city, and it was said that he had been struck by a switch-engine of that road. There is no evidence whatever to corroborate

OMARA, Neb., April 9.—David Shipley, farmer living 10 miles north of this city, while endeavoring to extricate a cartridge from a needle gun yesterday, accidentally discharged the weapon, the charge taking effect in the body of his wife, killing her instantly. They had been married but about a year, and the woman leaves

A MINER KILLED. EVANSVILLE, APRIL 9.—James Brown, Superintendent of the Avondale Coal Mines, fell down the shaft yesterday and was terribly mangled. He died instantly. The mines have just been opened. The shaft is 280 leet deep. He leaves a family.

THE OHD FRUIT CROP.

COLUMBUS, O., April 9.—Secretary Klippart, of the State Board of Agriculture, says that adthe State Board of Agriculture, says that advices from various parts of Ohio go to show that the recent bad weather has had its expected result as far as fruit is concerned. Very few peaches will live, especially in the northern counties, so that there will be no more than one-eighth of a crop. The pear trees have not suffered so much, and half a crop may be expected. Apples, so far as heard from, promise a fair yield.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS PLYMOUTH, April 9.—Arrived, the steamship rieland from New York. Boston, April 9.—Arrived, the steamer Mara-thon, from Liverpool. Queenstown, April 10.—The steamship City of Chester, from New York, has arrived.

The Emperor of Brazil is expected to arrive in this country on the 20th of April. Brazil and her monarch will soon be the general topic of conversation. All who would speak intelligently of our Imperial neighwould speak intelligently of our Imperial neigh-bor should read the exhaustive and profusely-illiustrated article on Brazil, its Emperor, and its People, in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly, No. 4, for April, now for sale by all newsdealers. This elegant magazine contains 128 pages, em-belished with 100 beautiful engravings, and is sold for the astonishingly low price of 20 cents a number. Yearly subscriptions, \$2.50, should be sent to Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl street, New York.

Lundborg's Perfumes

RAILROAD NEWS.

Mr. Osterberg's Report to the German Bondholders of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Road.

A Mishigan Metropolis Without a Rail road-The Deficiency to Be Supplied.

The Iowa Central Under the Management of Receiver Grinnell.

THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND & ST. LOUIS

Mr. Heyman Osterberg, the bondholders' agent who purchased and has been managing the road, publishes in his paper at Frankfort, the German-American Economist, a report of his proceedings. He says that the subscriptions to new bonds allotted to the bondholders who ed the road were taken up by only abo \$3,500,000 (out of a total of \$9,000,000); and as it was from these subscriptions that the money was to come to complete the purchase and put the road in tolerable working order, he was the track on the Peninsular Division, or compelled to petition the Court for an extension of time of payment. He says that this result is due to the machinations of those who would prevent the bondholders from acquiring the road in order that, the intriguer may themselves purchase it at a price far below

more among all classes of people. It is conceded that McKee made a brilliant stroke by his motion in arrest of judgment, as it puts him in a position to celay his case almost indefinitely. It is believed that the court will overrule the motion, in which event McKee will have appeal.

CON MAGUIRE'S SENTENCE.

The Marshal announces that he will incarcerate Con Maguire at noon to-morrow, but it is rumored that Maguire's attorneys will, when Court opens in the morning, file a motion for stay of execution upon some ground not vet stated, but what will at least keep Con out of jail two or three days longer. The petition for his pardon has been numerously signed to-day, and it will be taken to Washington Tuesday. Maguire's friends hope to get favorable Presidential action before the actual infliction of the penalty.

J. B. MCULLAGE.

The Chicago Times has recently published two or three dispatches from this city containing assertions which sought to involve J. B. McCullagh, editor of the Globe-Democrat, in certain sympathetic acts with Whisky-Ring members in the Westen District-Actorney Botsford, which effectually relieves him of all suspicions of complicity in the transactions:

Jusyrasson City, Ro., April 6.—J. B. McCullagh, and that no evidence affecting yourself was submitted to Chicago, Bortland at the rear no leiters or telegrams here waich implicate you as a member of the Wissky Ring, and that no evidence affecting yourself was submitted to Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, formed a combination of the districtions:

May the much-deceived bondholoiders that in the waste indecedited by in the transactions:

Jusyrasson City, Ro., April 6.—J. B. McCullagh: Yours of the 2d inst, is received. In answer I would any that there are no leftern or telegrams here waich implicate you as a member of the Wissky Ring, and that no evidence affecting yourself was submitted to Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, formed a combining the conditions of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, formed a combining the condition of the Chicago, Roc

vented the receipts of the usual quantity of freight for shipment. Again, the three greatest railroads of the West, the Chicago, Burilington & Quincy, the Chicago & Northwestero, and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, formed a combination and mutually pledged themselves to cut us off from traffic with Chicago; the first-named road, because I rejected their offer to purchase the Rockford Road for \$1,500,000; the two latter because they thought to compel us to give up the Road to their friend Cable, who had made an offer to this effect through a German banking house in Chicago. On the other hand, we had the community on the line chiefly in our favor, wherefore we were able to obtain extraordinarily favorable results in the first month, considering the circumsusces. Mr. Osterberg reports the net carnings for November to have been about \$14,000; for February, \$21,000.

When the time for completing the payment for the road had been extended by the Court till April 1, offers to purchase were made from several directions, and negotiations with one company were so nearly closed that Mr. Osterberg put off the time of his departure for Europe for a week. A railroad President famous an over America for his extraordinary practical flowledge of railroad affairs on this occasion expressed himself in a private letter that the road in less than two years could easily earn 7 per cent gold on \$3,000,000, which was the sum named in the negotiations,—and besides be of considerable advantage to the purchasers. "Two days before my departure, the aforesaid opposition party, which makes every effort to susteh the road from our hands, received a telegram from a banker in their employ here (Frankfort) to the effect that the bondholders are not able to pay the rest of the purchase money; and they succeeded in making the people with whom I was treating so undecided that I was compelled to break off the negotiations in order to avoid longer delay in my departure. There cannot be the least doubt that the road, as soon as it is completely r

A PROJECTED MANISTEE RAILROAD. Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribuna, MANISTER, Mich., April 5.—It may not be generally known that the City of Manistee, Mich., is the only city of 5,000 inhabitants in the United States that has no railroad; but Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna such is stated to be a fact, nevertheless, by Indianapolis, Ind., April 9.—James T. those who have looked into the subject; and yet there is not a city of its size that ere, to day to haul a load of hay home. When has more public-spirited and enterrithin a few hundred feet of his house his team - princing business-men. Their energy, however, has been almost wholly manifested in other directions,—vessel-transportation having, it seems, supplied us ample means of carrying away our cargoes of lumber, bringing back to us our vast quantities of provisions and other supplies for the logging camps in the woods. But it seems now that we are soon to hear the snort of the iron horse and listen to

hear the snort of the iron horse and listen to his rumbling tread. And, when we do get our road, it will bring with it such permanent and lasting Lenefits as no city in this section can be able to secure.

Mr. John Canfield, the largest pine-land-owner in this section, and one of our most public-spirited citizons, has taken hold of a project to build a road which will give us the most direct connection with Chearse and Detroit that ine-spritted citizens, has taken hold of a project to build a road which will give us the most direct connection with Chicago and Detroit that can be had. His object is to build a road from here to Baldwin, a small station on the Flint & Pere Marquette Railroad, east of Ludington. This point is about 25 miles from this city. There are at present two roads pointing to Baldwin,—one, the Detroit, Lansing & Lake Michigan Road; and the other, the Newaygo & Lake Michigan Road; and the other, the Newaygo & Lake Michigan Road; and the other, the Newaygo & Lake Michigan Road; and the other, the Newaygo & Lake Michigan Road; and the other, the Newaygo & Lake Michigan Road; and the other, the Newaygo & Lake Michigan Road; and the other, the Newaygo & Lake Michigan Road; and till give us connection, by a straight line, with Detroit, Toledo, otc. The Newaygo Road is completed to Morgan, north of Newaygo, and will give us connection direct with Chicago. Then we will have an outlet to the Flint and Saginaw region, on the Flint & Pere Marquette Road,—thus giving us the competition of three roads, which will intersect at Baldwin, our southern terminus. This will give us a decided advantage over any other lakeshore city, both for passenger-travel, and the shipment of lumber to Ohio, Indiana. Illinois, etc. When our road is finished, we will find no difficulty in either selling it or leasing it to one or the whole of the three roads mentioned.

Air. Canheld says, if ux men will subscribe \$25,000 each, the road will be built immediately; and we have no doubt but that amount can be secured without any effort in this city. To make the road-bed, and tie it, will coet about \$2,000 per mile, and \$3,000 per mile will put down the rails. The equipment of the road would then be an easy matter.

The people of this vicinity are very naturally jubilant over the prospect; for, when John Canfield outs his energy and capital to work at any project, all doubts of failure are dissipated.

Arp. M. Smith.

IOWA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 8.—The Hon. J. B. Grinnell, appointed by Judge Dulon Receiver of the Central Railroad of Iowa, has made his first the Central Ratiroad of Iowa, has made his first monthly report to the Court, which shows a most gratifying result. The expenses for three mouths have been reduced 6 per cent, and the receipts increased 30 per cent. The following is an abstract of the report:

The order granting a ratiroad extension northward, and the establishment of sundry new stations give promise of greater facility in moving trains, and a considerable local increase of business, while the new line reaching Carloons from the East, and a reduction of their freight rates, will of necessity tend to a reduction of our revenue. A large shipment of ice south has added to freight earnings, but not more than compensating for a reduction in coat-tonnage, owing to the mild winter.

The reduction of pay did not deprive the Company of the services of a single needed suploys, and it is a pleasure to mention the cheerful oc-operation of the heads of departments and employes generally with the

dent in contributing to the value of this property.
Orders made by the Court for payment of claims have been obeyed so far as the treasury would allow which will be shown in the detailed financial statement.

which will be shown in the detailed mandat sessement.

It has been my opinion, that the non-paying dividend roads were taxed by the State higher relatively than other property, and ent of just proportion to the east and west land-grant roads, and learning that the State Council had fixed the valuation of 1878 higher than for 1878, I sought to lessen the valuation on the ground that the gross earnings where there was a heavy tonnage did not furnish a true standard of taxable value under the code. The lavy for 1876 is fixed at \$3,700 per mile, \$600 per mile less than 1875, and even this valuation, without disparaging the judgment of the honorable Council, is regarded as yet too high, but all that I could secure after the most persistent efforts.

Outs, at that I could seems after the most permanent of orts, or uning the last decade, no year in Iows has brought forth so meagre a crop of the great cereals, corn and wheat, as the last, which has contributed to a depression in business, and a light traffic is anticipated for the Central until the next autumn. Good economy requires an immediate large outlay for fences and track-repairs, and consequently the strictest retrenchment to pay off the floating debt and for rolling-stock now in use.

Mr. William L. Bankroft, of Port Huron, was appointed Receiver of both divisions of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad a few days ago. The Court authorized Mr. Bankroft to purchase 150,000 new ties for the repairing of section of the road west of Lansing. Of this number 50,000 have already been bought. Durnumber 50,000 have already been bought. During the coming summer the track will be thoroughly repaired. In regard to the finishing of the gap between Lansing and Flint, it is learned that three gangs of men will be put upon the road about the 10th of April to grade the same. One gang will work west of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, and two gangs will work east of that road. When the connecting link is completed a new through route via Battle Creek will be opened between Port Huron and Chicago. Since the new appointment of a Receiver nothing now stands in the way of an early completion of the road between Flint and Lansing.

GREEN BAY & MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Green Bay & Minnesota Railroad Company was Monday, April 3. The following were the Directors chosen for the ensuing were in D. M. Kelly, Green Bay; Henry Katchum, New London; W. J. Abrams, George Sommers, F. S. Ellis, M. D. Peak, and W. E. Peak, Green Bay, and E. F. Hatfield, Jr., and William W. Scranton,

E. F. Hatheid, Jr., and William W. Scranton, New York. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following officers were elected: President—Henry Ketchum. Vice President and General Manager—D. M. Kelly. Secretary—W. J. Abrams. Tressure—W. R. Hanoock. Superintendent—S. B. Kenrick.

Sr. Louis, April 9.—The new Receivers of the Missouri Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific Railroad qualified yesterday by giving bonds of a half-million dollars each. They subsequently held a meeting and decided to seperate the two road a meeting and decided to seperate the two roads according to the decree of the Court. D. R. Garrison was elected General Manager of the Missouri Pacific, and Capt. C. W. Rogers, who was recently appointed Acting Superintendent of the two roads was chosen General Superintefident of the Atlantic & Pacific Road. Warder Cummins, Superintendent of the Eastern Division of the Missouri Pacific, was appointed Acting General Superintendent of that road.

GILMAN, CLINTON & SPRINGFIELD. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 8.—Judge Treat, in
the United States Court to-day, granted a decrea of foreclosure and ordered the sale of the Gil-man, Chnton & Springfield Railroad, at the suit of Morton, Bliss & Co., Thomas A. Scott, and Hugh J. Jewett, trustees of the stockholders. The sale will be made at the door of the United States Court Room in this city on the 8th day of June. The amount involved is about \$2,300,000. Thirty days is allowed for redemption.

HIGHER RATES.

The rates to Missouri-River points and berond which were adopted at the General Freight Agents' meeting at St. Louis last Wednesday are only temporary. Another meeting will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city next Thursday. There is hardly a doubt that the rates will be still further increased.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10—1. a. m.—For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Val-leys and the Upper Lakes, falling barometer. warmer, cloudy weather, and southeasterly winds, possibly followed in the western portions by cool northerly winds and rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time. Bar. Thr Hu. Wind. Rain We'ther 6:53 a. m. | 30,08 | 39 | 63 E., fresh. Clear, 11:18 a. m. | 30,04 | 51 | 46 S. E., fresh. Fair, 2:00 p. m. | 25,08 | 49 | 50 S. E., fresh. Fair, 2:00 p. m. | 25,05 | 40 | 48 E., fresh. Fair, 2:00 p. m. | 25,05 | 40 | 62 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 48 | 62 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 48 | 62 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 48 | 62 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 48 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 48 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 48 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25,03 | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. m. | 25 E., fresh. Fair, 10:18 p. | 25 E., fre Maximum thermometer, 52. Minimum, 37.
OENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, April 9—Midnig Station. Bar, Thr Wind, Rain West

New York World. THE 'BUS HORSE AND THE DISHONEST DRIVER.
A Dishonest 'Bus Driver once complained to
his Superintendent of one of his Horses, which, he declared, was Balky, but the Horse made he declared, was lasky, but the Horse made answer that the Driver was in the habit of appropriating half the Farce that be collected from Passengers. The Superintendent thereupon furnished the Driver with Trip-Slips, which he was ever afterwards compelled to punch with care in the presence of the Passenger, and doubled the Horse's allowance of Oats.

Moral—People who live in Glass Houses should not throw Stones.

THE LION AND THE INSURANCE AGENT.
An Insurance Agent bappening to meet a Lion asked him if he would insure his Life. "No," responded the Monarch of the Forest, with a resounding Roar, "nor yours." Thus saying, he tore the unhappy Man to pieces, and fed on his damaged Cheek and other more penetrable portions. Moral-There is such a Thing as being in-

Depressing Maladies. Depressing Maindies.

Dyspepsis, constipation, and billoumess, as well as disorders of the nervous system and the organs of urination, react by sympathy upon the brain, frequently causing a degree of mental depression not remotely akin to insanity. The surest way to banish the "blues" thus produced is to use that unfailing antidote to bodily irregularity and gloominess of mind, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. A course of the great corrective tonic promptly removes the maladies above specified, as well as many others, and restores the cheerfulness which is such a characteristic attendant of good health. It likewise imparts a vigor to the constitution which is its surest asfeguard against disease, and the best guarantee of a long life. The aged and infirm, as well as the sick and convalescent, derive inexpressible comfort and benefit from its use.

A certain pompous Judge fined several lawyers \$10 each for contempt of court. After they had paid their fines, a steady going old attorney walked gravely up to the bench and laid down a \$10 bill. "What is that for?" inquired the Judge. "For contempt, your Honor." "Why, I have not fined you for contempt." "I know that," said the attorney," but I want you to understand I cherish a secret contempt for the court all the time, and I am willing to pay for it."

DEATHS.

GOLDEN—April 9, 1878, of cerebre spinal meningitis, Annie Cecilia, only daughter of J. F. and Hary E. Golden, aged 2 years, 5 months, and 12 days.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 128 Lytis street, on Tuesday, April 11, at 11 a. m., by carriages to Galvary Cemetery. Friends of the family Lytis street, on Tuesday, April 11, at 11 s. m., by carriages to Calvary Cometery. Friends of the family are invited.

REASON—April 5, 635 Butterfield street, Josiah W. Beason, brother of W. A. Beason, aged 31 years.

Time of funeral announced in Tuesday morning

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS
There will be a meeting of the First Ward Count
dated Republican Club at the Palmer Houn to
(Monday) evening. A full standance of number is
desired, as it is expected that business of importan
will be transacted, By order of
EXECUTIVE COMMITTER

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICANS. The Republican Club of the Eighth Ward (formalinth) meet this evening at No. 50 Blue Island 47. All epublicans of the ward are requested to attend ood speakers will address the meeting.

TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICANE A mass meeting of the Republicans of the Twins and will be held this (Monday) evening at Sanley till, corner of Lake and Faulina streen. The Rancry A. Storra, Ald. J. F. Campbell, and characters, will address the meeting. BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

CURST & BRADLEY MANUFACTURING COLLEGE PANY—Plows, Riding and Walking Custivation and R. R. Serapers. 57 to 6 Roral Parks. CONFECTIONERY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

CANDY CRUEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to a parts. 1 h and upward a 2h, 4d, 60c per h. Addressed thour, Chicago. AUCTION SALES. By WM. F. HODGES & CO.

686 West Monroe-st Above Wood, at the private residence, we shall at MONDAY MORNING, April 10, at 10 o'clest.

BEAUTIFUL FURNITURE Brussels Carpets throughout the house, Parior Puri-ture, Marble-top Dressing Case Suits, I Fine Library of 200 volumes Standard Works, I Fine Empire Pa-lor Bedstead, Fine Bedding, Pillows, &c. Also Dinis, Kitchen, and Laundry Utensis, Stoves, Orockey, Glassware, Plated Ware, Cutlery, &c., &c. Sale pa-

GROCERYSALE

285 Blue Island-av., TUESDAY MORNING, April 11, at 10 oclock We shall sell the the entire stock, consisting of Sugar, Fine Tess, Coffee, Flour, Surups, Scaps, &c. line full line of Shelf Goods, Counters, Seales, Show-cas, Fixtures, &c., &c. Owner retiring from busness, Low out for bargains.

WM. F. HODGES & CO., Auctioneers, 662 West Labor.

By G. P. GORE & CO.,

DRY GOODS Special attractions to be offered in our Auction Sol CLOTHING—A special feature in Men's Superlas Custom-made Suits; also a line of Boys and Youths' Clothing in fine and medium grades. ALPACAS—A very superior line; the very best offers

this season.

LINENS—A very complete line, including Take Goods, Gents' and Ladies' Handkarchiefs, Itial Linens, Craabes, etc.

Large and attractive lines of Men's and Boys' Spring Styles Hats and Caps, Underware, Ladies' Fang Underwers, Standard Prints, Hamburgs, Travellas, Bags, Welting Cords, Notions, Plated Goods, Cutler, Génts' Furnishings.

HOSLERY—The largest line to be found in the ett, including all grades and varieties of Men's, Wessen's, Misses', and Children's Wear.

Beveral bales % and 6-4 Superior Brown Muslim to close out.

A full line in 2 and 3 plys, Cotton Goods, etc., Carpets, Oil-Cloths, etc., Sale at 9:30 a.m., GEO. F. GORE & CO., 63 and 70 Wabasher

Rochester, Utica, Albany, Philadelphia, and Newark-made BOOTS & SHOES

In addition to our usual large assortment of East-ERN-MADE MEN'S, WOMEN'S, and CHILDREN Spring Wear, will be sold at Auction, by catalogue Wednesday, April 12, at 9:30 a.m. GEO, P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabaab-ev.

On Thursday, April 13, at 9:30 o'clock, Parlor and Chamber Seta, Easy Chairs, Walnut Besteads and Bureaus, Marbis-Top Tables, Hall Tress, Wardrobes, Lounges, Extension and Breakfast Tables, Walnut Chaire and Bockers, Bookcases, Show-case, Mattressees, Mirrors, Carpets, Ice-Chests, Rafriguentors, &c. 500 English B. A. Walnut Chairs in whis GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTION REES, 178 4 190 WABASH-AV. CATALOGUE SALE MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS TUESDAY AFTERNOON. April 11, at 2 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 118 and 120 Wabash-av. Catalogues ready, WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SALE,

Weinesday Morning, April 12, in o. o. At 118 and 120 Websehear, N. E. cor. Madisonest.
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
30 ROLLS CARPET,
and other Carpets, White Crockery and Miant Wool and other Carpets, White Crock Classware, Buggies, Open Wagon, and Harnes Also, New and Used Furniture. 30 BARRELS GROUND COFFEE.

PRESH AND PRIME GOODS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 12, at 10:30 o'ded, at our Auction Rooms, 118 and 120 Websah-av.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctionsers, DESIRABLE FURNITURE Fine 7 1-3 Octave Plano, Brussels Carpets, etc.

") MARBLE-FRONT DWELLING, No. 934 Vernon-av.,
Wednesday morning, April 12, at 10 o'clock,
We shall sell without reserve, for cash, all the describe nearly new Furniture in Dwelling 924 Vernon-4v.
consisting of Farlor, Chamber, and Dinnay-room 84s,
Brussels Carpets, Beds, Bedding, Lace Curtain,
Chins, Glass, and Plated Table-wave, Kitchen Utsalls, Stoves, etc.

ALSO.

alls, Stoves, etc.

A FINE ROSEWOOD-CASE PIANO, 7½ octave.
In barn, at 11 o'clock a. m.;
A nearly new PHAETON, in perfect order.
A light open THOTTING WAGON.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctionee BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE. Large and de STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

REGULAR MADE CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS, Notions, Edgings, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. ALSO, STRAW GOODS. THURSDAY MORNING, April 13, at 9:30 o'clock, at their Auction Ecoms, 118 and 12) Wabash-sv., north-east corner of Madison-et. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.,

COMMENCING This, Monday, Morning April 10, At 10 o'clock.

Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, The Entire Stock Watches, Jeweirs, Diamonds, Silver and Silver-Plated Wars, Clocks, Bronses, Fancy Toilet Articles, of A. H. Miller, No. 61 Washington-st.

SALE PEREMPTORY. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., For Tuesday Morning, April 11, at 9:30 O'clock,

We will make a grand clearing sale of New and Scoond-hand Furniture, new Parior Suits, new Chamber Sets, Bedstends, Bureaus, Office Desks, Book Case, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mirrors, General Houshold Goods, etc., etc., Immense sale on Friday.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,

84 and 86 Bandolpoel. 84 and 86 Ra By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-sv., N. W. corner Madison-4. LABOR AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF

2,500 Cases Boots and Shots

AT A COTION,

Tueday Morning, April 11, at \$20 o'clock.

Pull lines any spring Goods, Colors, City, and Pass

adalphia Shore. JAB, P. McNAMARA & CO., Austice

VOLUME 29.

TO RENT.

Desirable Office TO RENT

TRIBUNE BUILDING INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW, Room 10, Tribune Building

To Rent-North Side Residence. The eleganty-situated and first-class 3-story shaement marble-front house 78 Olito-ST, as State; has all modern improvements, large close ac.; house newly painted and calcimined; is reason, and is only five minutes was from Lake-st, Aply next door cast. Not for boarding-house. TO MANUFACTURER

TO RENT, for Storage and Manufacturing purpose store 18254 feet, connected with a two-story whouse in the rear. 36256, with elevator, and basem fexu?, with stable-room for 4 horses, and drives into basement, situated on Fifth-aw, just south of V Buren-st. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and N Broker, 146 Dearborn-st., Room 6. FOR RENT-DWELLING. FROM MAY lat, a first-class three-story and ment marble front dwelling, in prime order, large brick barn, on Wabsabaav, east front, no Fourteenth-st. Will not be rented for a boar house. To strictly responsible party liberal term be made. C. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Bu 146 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR RENT. Offices on first, second, fourth, and fifth floors besper Block and McCormick Block, singly and mites. Apply at Room 1 Heaper Block,

FOR RENT. A large corner basement office; also dezirab tairs offices, in the Metropolitan Block. Apply A. A. MUNGER, Room TO RENT

From May 1, single stores and besements on east lark-st., between Madison and Monroe. Store asement 142 Lake-st., 20x14. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 80 LaSalle-OLD BRICK. 60,000

OLD BRICK FOR SAL At the corner of Monroe and Franklin-sta CALLAT

164 LAKE-ST PAPER CARPETING.

PAPER CARPETIN Ornamental, Durable, and costs only ONE-HAI

Moth-Proof Carpet Lining BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBAI

164 Lake-st., CHICAGO, ILL. OCEAN NAVIGATION. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANC

Pica N. R. Trutcher.

PRIOR OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including we First cabin, file and \$130, according to accommodate second cabin, \$171; third, \$40. Return tickets at redirates. Steerage \$25. with superior accommodations, cluding with one continue, and uneasity without sates the Smanner was marked thus do not carry steerage passeng the superior accommodations. W. F. WHITE, No. 67 Clara-st., cur. Rasmolpa, A. for Chicago. NORTH GERMAN LLOY

The steamars of this Company will eal every Stay from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-et., Hobe Rates of passage—From New York to Southang London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100; secabin, \$00, gold; stearage, \$0, currency. For fre or passage apply to 2 Bewling Green, New Yor

INMAN STEAMSHIP LIN EUROPE AND AMERICA. For passage, apply at Company's Office 32 S. Clar Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. West. A Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland. White Star Mail Lin

To and from Europe and America. Rates as loby any other first-class line. Office, 120 East 1 cliph-st, Chicago. ALFRED LAGERGREN, Ger Western Agent. Drafts on Great Britain and Inc. CUNARD MAIL LINE. Bailing three times a week to and from British Lowest Prices.

Apply at Company's Office, northwest corner Clar Bandolphests. Chicago.

P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Ag NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW LAW BOOKS. JUST READY:

EWELL'S LEADING AND SELECT CARES ON DISABILITIES INCIDENT TO INFANCY, CERTURE, IDIOCY, Ac., With Notes by M. EWELL, Eag., Sto., \$8.
REDFIELD ON THE LAW OF WILLS. Ve Fourth Edition. 8vs. \$5. ANGELL'S LIMITATIONS OF ACTIONS AT 1 and Suits in Equity and Admirally. Sixth Edit Edited by JOHN WILDER MAY, Esq. 8vo. \$4 LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publisher

Books for Ladie Guide to Needle-Work, plain and fancy, embranetractions for cetting and making under-clotd and membroidery and Berlin work. Blustrated 167 engravings. Price, 50 cents.

Lady's Book of Orochet and Knitting contains train the semploym Price, and remained membroides and trimmings. At wholesals, by M. E. Co., Boston, American News Co., New York, and ran News Company, Chicago, or mailed on receiptics, by J. HENEY SYMONDS, 68 Devomants Boston.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING Office of the Lake Shore & Mich Southern Railway Co. CLEVELAND, March 28,

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of Company, for the election of Directors for the lag year, and for the transaction of other appropriate the City of Cieveland, Ohio, on Wednesday day of May next, between the hours of 11 the foremon and 3 o'clock is the afternoo day.

GEORGE B. ELY, Sec. OIL TANKS.

WILSON & EVENI AND SHIPPING CA 47 & 40 West Lake Street, ENTO AND POLICIAGE